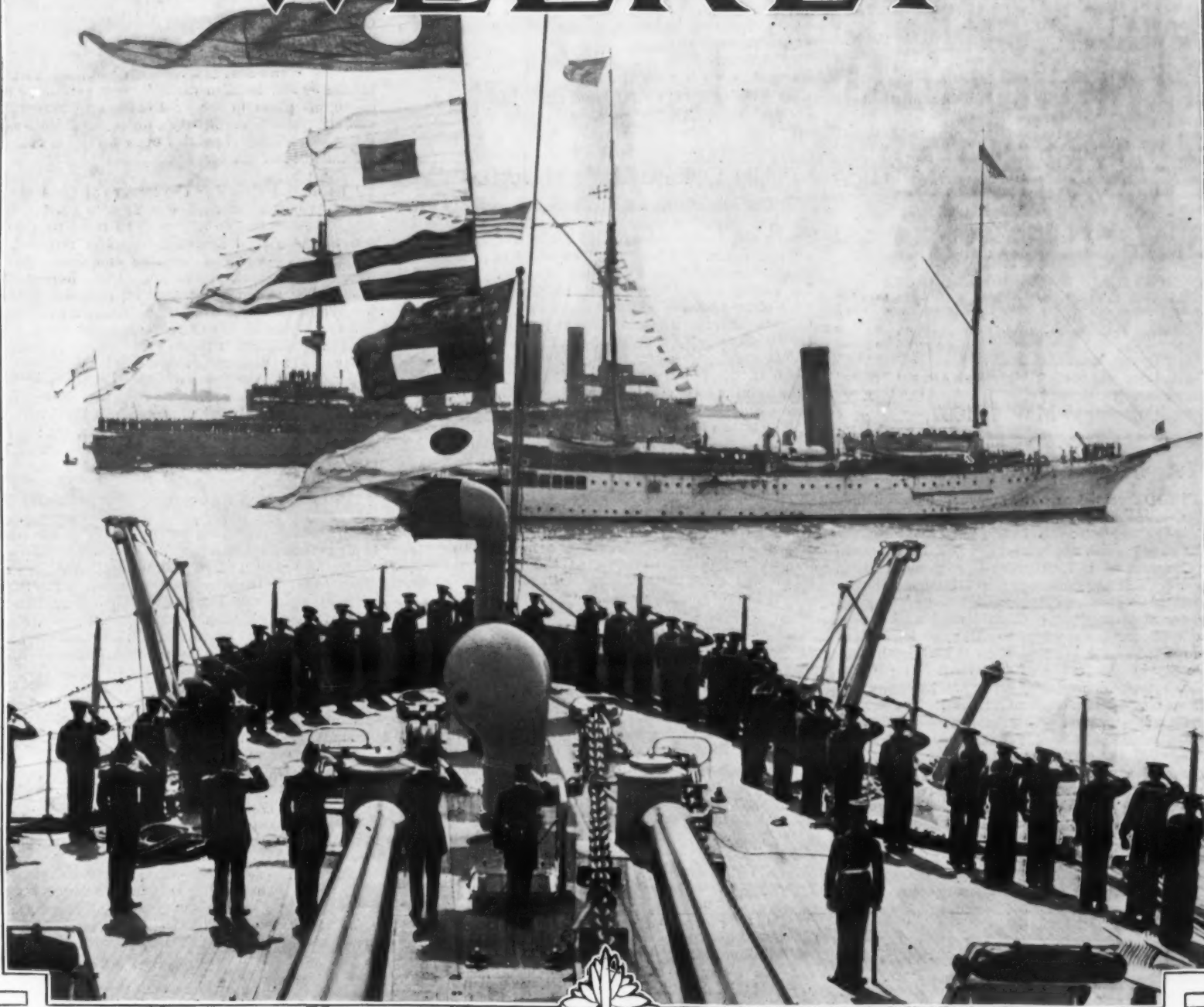


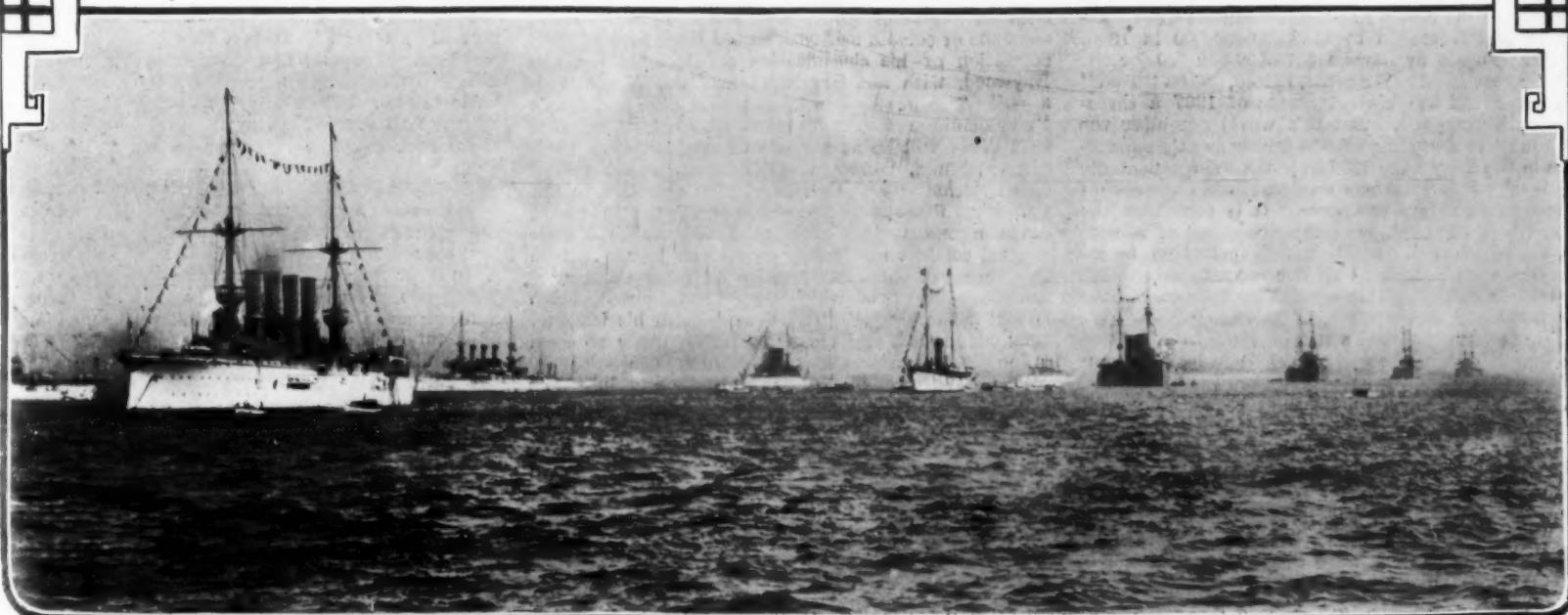
LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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NOTABLE INCIDENT OF THE NAVAL REVIEW—GOVERNMENT YACHT "MAYFLOWER," BEARING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THROUGH THE LINES OF WAR-VESSELS, PASSING BETWEEN THE AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP "LOUISIANA" (IN FOREGROUND) AND THE BRITISH FLAG-SHIP, THE ARMORED CRUISER "GOOD HOPE" (WITH REAR-ADMIRAL NEVILLE ON BOARD).—From stereograph, copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood.



SECTION OF THE IMPOSING NAVAL DISPLAY IN WHICH MANY WAR-SHIPS BELONGING TO LEADING NATIONS, MANNED BY THOUSANDS OF SAILORS AND DECORATED WITH BUNTING, WERE RANGED IN TRIPLE LINE IN HAMPTON ROADS.—Spoooner & Wells.

OPENING OF THE JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE MAGNIFICENT MARINE PAGEANT IN WHICH FIFTY WAR-VESSELS OF SIX NATIONS PARTICIPATED AND WERE REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, May 9, 1907

A Warning to Republicans.

EVERYBODY remembers the answer which Speaker Reed made long ago to the taunt that his was a billion-dollar Congress: "This is a billion-dollar country." Yet the lavish appropriations which were made in that Congress of 1889-91 were one of the reasons for the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in the congressional elections of 1890, and for the sweeping victory for Cleveland and the Democrats in 1892. This is a circumstance which the Republican leaders would do well to bear in mind when the Sixtieth Congress meets in December of this year. The Fifty-ninth Congress, which expired a few weeks ago, came near being a two-billion-dollar Congress. The appropriations made in the two sessions of 1889-91 were almost equaled by those of the single session of 1906-07. Our outlay for one year is nearly as great now as it was in two years a decade and a half ago, and the extravagance of that time seemed so stupendous that it arrested the national attention, and put the Republican party immediately upon the defensive.

In the final and short session of the Congress which recently stepped down the appropriations were \$920,000,000. They were \$1,800,000,000 for the two years of the entire Congress. Probably they would have gone even higher than that if Chairman Tawney's warning to his Republican colleagues had not called a halt on the outlay.

In the spirit of Speaker Reed of sixteen or seventeen years ago, we can say that the United States of to-day is a two-billion-dollar country. The \$62,000,000,000 wealth of the United States in 1889, at the beginning of Speaker Reed's first Congress, has expanded to \$118,000,000,000 at the close of the latest Congress of Speaker Cannon. The \$1,444,000,000 of savings-banks deposits of that year have increased to \$3,600,000,000 in the present year. The clearings of the banks of the country in 1889, which were \$53,000,000,000, had increased to \$158,000,000,000 in 1906, and will be up to or beyond \$175,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1907. We could, indeed, on the "Tom" Reed scale, call the United States of 1907 a three-billion-dollar country. But this would not alter the fact that the doubling of the government's expenditures in the fiscal year 1907 over the unprecedentedly high level of 1891 shows an inexcusable degree of carelessness and extravagance. It is true that the Spanish war of 1898, with the accessions of remote territory which it brought, has compelled us to increase our army as well as our navy to an extent not dreamed of ten years ago. The Philippines have thrown us into the whirlpool of Asiatic politics. We have become a world Power in 1907 to a degree which no Republican or Democrat ever looked for at the time of McKinley's inauguration in 1897.

These circumstances, and the fact that the country's wealth is growing at a rate never equaled before, will account for much of the need of an increased outlay for governmental purposes. Our foreign trade in 1907 will be twice as great as it was as recently as 1895. The country's prosperity is at a higher mark than ever was closely approached before. The Panama Canal is costing large sums. Yet not all of these facts in combination furnish a defensible reason for the tremendous increase in the expenditures of the government which have taken place in recent times, and no Republican newspaper should defend them.

In times of abounding prosperity it is well occasionally to be on the lookout for adversity. The present flush times cannot last many years longer. A check will come in our industrial and financial expansion. Mills may stop, or curtail their output. "Runs" on the banks may take place. Millions of wage-earners

may be thrown out of work, as they were in 1893. Let the Republicans bear in mind that a panic always hits the party in control of the government, whether that party is responsible for the panic or not. The Republican party has been dominant in Congress ever since 1895. It has dominated President and Congress ever since 1897. It has had, for a decade past, the sole responsibility for the management of the government's affairs. A panic would give point and power to the Democratic charges of Republican extravagance in running the government. If a panic should strike the country in 1908, during the campaign for the election of a President and Congress, what answer would the Republican party be able to make to this charge of extravagance and wastefulness in the government's expenditures?

"Retrenchment, immediate and thorough," should be ordered by President Roosevelt, by Senate President Frye, by Speaker Cannon, and by every other Republican leader, when Congress meets in December, 1907.

Public Opinion Must Have Its Way.

THOSE who are fighting Governor Hughes are helping him. A certain President of the United States was once congratulated because of the enemies he had made. Before long we shall hear a similar expression regarding Governor Hughes. In one of his recent public utterances the Governor made it very clear that he believed it most unwise to move against public sentiment. His judgment in this matter is abundantly justified by experience. Whether public sentiment is right or wrong, as long as it exists it is the prevailing sentiment, and the party that runs counter to it will risk defeat. In the Governor's case public sentiment is right.

The public believes in Governor Hughes because he has not simply made pledges to protect the people's interest, but also because the people believe that he is honestly endeavoring to fulfill his pledges. He is not infallible. He may make mistakes, but in the end, as long as he maintains a consistent attitude, he is bound to have the people of New York with him and to win a substantial victory. If he does not win this year he will next year. As long as the public is behind him it will resent interference with his plans. It has placed the responsibility upon him; he has assumed it, and he should be permitted to carry it. If he fails, the blame will be his, and we have no doubt he will willingly take it. If he succeeds, the credit should be his, and the people will give it to him.

It is many years since the Governor of New York State has placed himself upon such a plane of independent thought and action as Governor Hughes has done. He has shown courage, sincerity, and a desire to serve the public good. He has not interfered with legislation, and he has a right to ask that the Legislature shall not interfere with him. The Republican party in the State of New York is on trial as it has not been before in many years. It is facing a great peril. Let it not invite disaster and defeat. In the words of Governor Hughes, "let us devote ourselves to meeting the need of the hour by providing just and effective measures for the correction of abuses. Let us put an end to graft and to favors to special interests. Let organization be skillful and leaders be masterful, but let all seek to secure an administration of which all the people may be proud, and the party which has given the nation Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, and Roosevelt need not fear defeat."

Roosevelt Always the Friend of Labor.

WE DO NOT agree with our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Journal, in its criticism of President Roosevelt's letter, in reply to the demands of certain self-constituted labor leaders for a retraction of his classification of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood, with Mr. Harriman, as "undesirable citizens." The Journal intimates that the President's "condemning reference to men awaiting trial, in which their lives will be at stake, was prejudicial to their interests, and, moreover, fully gratuitous," and it adds: "Their minds will hardly be receptive to the somewhat fine distinction which the President makes between condemnation of indicted men because of their general conduct and that for which they stand, which he expressed, and condemnation of them because of the particular act of which they stand accused, which he did not express." The President, in his incisive, straightforward, and clean-cut letter, made no such "fine distinction" as that to which our contemporary refers. We print this letter elsewhere in full, with a statement of the facts of this remarkable case, and it will speak for itself. It will be seen that the President refers to the well-known fact that the men whom he has denounced do not represent those engaged in the legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor, with whom he has the heartiest sympathy, but those who have adopted practices which cut them off from such leadership; and he adds that in no way can he better support the interests of labor than by drawing the sharpest possible line between the good on the one side and the preachers of violence on the other. If any Republican President has gone out of his way to pay attention to the demands of labor leaders, President Roosevelt is that man. Throughout his political career, from the time that he was a member of assembly in the State of New York, he has been the consistent champion of labor. The attacks made upon him, therefore, by certain political labor leaders because of

his reference to President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, as "undesirable citizens," were as unexpected as they were uncalled for, and the President was abundantly justified in sharply resenting them.

The Plain Truth.

IT IS small wonder that the Canadian postal authorities have imposed additional burdens upon the publishers of the United States in heavily advancing the second-class rate on mail matter from this side of the line. There is, to be sure, a prejudice against American periodicals as covering the Canadian field to the detriment of native publications; but aside from that, the Dominion law-makers have had before them the example of the constant prosecution of American publishers by Mr. Madden while he was permitted to hold on to his place in our Post-office Department. The evil effects of his arbitrary rulings as Third Assistant Postmaster-General persist even after his retirement for the good of the service.

IT IS a good time for the leaders of the Republican party in the State of New York to keep their tempers. It does no one any good to refer to the President of the United States in terms of reproach or to question his honesty of purpose and sincerity of motive. We regret, therefore, that Representative Wadsworth, in resenting what he regarded as the intrusion of the President in the former's political complications, should, in the heat of anger, have stigmatized the President in terms that should not be applied, under any circumstances, to a chief magistrate. The Republicans of the State of New York should bear in mind the sententious remark of the late Senator Evarts in reference to a former Republican President, which is equally applicable to the present one, viz.: "This is an administration which all Republicans should swear by and not at."

THE INFLUENCE of commerce and industry in promoting the peace of the world was again and again forcibly presented at the recent peace congress in New York City. In his able address on "The Peace of Nations and Peace Within Nations," Secretary Straus said, "The much derided commercial spirit is the surest guaranty for peace. The wealth and happiness of nations are based upon factors that are international as well as intranational; in other words, they depend not only upon domestic commerce, but also and to an equal degree upon foreign commerce." That peace is the wise policy of industrial nations was finely stated by Mr. Carnegie. "The maintenance of peace is always the greatest interest of industrial nations, because for the thousands gained from foreign wars millions are lost. Peace is the handmaid of prosperity." These are not the most ideal arguments for peace, but they are certainly the most practical. War is commercially and industrially immensely wasteful. It is terribly destructive of wealth as well as of human life. Commerce and industry are angels of peace.

WE LIKE the vetoes of Governor Hughes. We have had Governors who have made it their boast that they seldom wrote a veto. These are times when vetoes are in order. There is an incisiveness in the language of Governor Hughes's vetoes that cuts to the heart of the subject and gives the impression that he means what he says. He believes in home rule, and does not regard it as good public or political policy to take from a Democratic constituency, by legislation, what that constituency has reserved for itself. He does not believe in creating confidential places for favorites, or increasing the salaries of cooks and laundresses and other minor appointees by special legislation, and says effectively, "It is absurd that the legislature should be called upon to deal with matters of this sort." It is a long time since we have had such refreshing frankness from our chief executive. The Governor's vetoes are written in such a business-like, modest way, that they commend themselves to all who believe in a government of the people and for the people. Let us have more.

ASIDE from considerations of an historical and sentimental nature, the grounds of justification for the celebration of the Jamestown ter-centenary in the location chosen are beyond human understanding. Even from the sentimental point of view the site selected has little or no significance, being thirty-five miles removed from the spot where Newport and his adventurers landed in the spring of 1607. For the rest, its lack of terminal and local transportation facilities and adequate hotel accommodations, and its remoteness from the great centres of population—all these deficiencies would, in the eyes of most practical men, have made it almost the last place to be selected for the holding of a great national exposition. The celebration began on time with nothing ready but the President, the army and navy—and they are always ready; the arts of peace were represented by unfinished State buildings, a fine display of ungraded streets, and "a nice derangement" of landscape-gardening fragments. The early visitors found an exposition with nothing exposed except the poor judgment of those who fixed upon the site and the inefficiency of those who undertook to carry out the plans. This is the situation at present, and it is freely predicted that the show will prove one of the most calamitous failures in the history of expositions in this country. For the sake of our national pride it is to be hoped that such doleful forecasts may not be justified.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT IS seldom that the charm of a musical voice is retained to extreme old age; but the Rev. Bostwick Hawley, D.D., recently celebrated his ninety-third birthday by preaching to a large audience in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and the sweetness and charm of his voice were as notable as the vigor of his thought. Dr. Hawley has for many years been one of the leading and most attractive personalities at Saratoga. He is the oldest member of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the president of the Hawley Home for Children. He was one of the earliest graduates of Wesleyan University, and filled many prominent pastoral appointments before retiring to Saratoga Springs, more than thirty years ago, to spend the evening of his useful life. A very active and fruitful period his old age has been. He is still abundant in labors. The home for children is only one illustration of his beneficent activity. He is still a frequent and scholarly contributor to religious periodicals.



REV. DR. BOSTWICK HAWLEY,
Ninety-three years old, a noted preacher still active and useful.

ALTHOUGH there are standing orders for his arrest and imprisonment, if he is found on Spanish soil, Don Jaime, the eldest son of Don Carlos, the famous pretender to the throne, visits Spain as often as he likes, and with impunity. Notwithstanding the fact that his portrait is familiar to everybody, the stupid Spanish police always fail to recognize him, and he is thus able freely to meet and intrigue with the adherents of the Carlist cause. The prince displays much audacity in these visits. He once rode in the same car and conversed with the captain-general of the Basque provinces. On another occasion he wandered through the palace at Madrid, and encountered King Alfonso and the queen mother, who both graciously acknowledged his bow. On Easter day he attended a great bull fight at Madrid, and, having rewarded a skillful matador with money, the bull-fighter "dedicated" to him the next bull about to be killed, calling the attention of the thousands of spectators to Don Jaime, whose identity nevertheless was not discovered.

THE famous Washington family has now only one representative in the military service of the United States, viz., Captain Mervyn C. Buckley, of the Artillery Corps. The captain is the great-great-grandson of Samuel Washington, brother of George Washington, and a colonel on the latter's staff. Captain Buckley was graduated from West Point in 1897, and served gallantly in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars.

FOR many years China has been exceptionally fortunate in the diplomats whom she has sent to represent her in this country. The present Chinese minister at Washington, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, ranks with the ablest and best of his predecessors in office, and has won the esteem of the American people. The announcement that he is to be recalled to hold office in his native land has caused widespread regret, which, however, is tempered by the fact that his transfer is in the nature of a compliment and a promotion. His coming appointment as a vice-president of the Chinese board of foreign affairs will be a formal recognition by his government of the valuable services he has rendered as minister. His return to Peking is expected to mark a new era in the advancement of China. It is said that the Empress has ordered Sir Chentung back to the Chinese capital as an important step in the development of the scheme to reform Chinese administration framed by boards which have been studying governmental methods in all the civilized countries. If this be so, Sir Chentung is likely to make his influence felt in a manner that shall assure for him still greater honors in the future. His successor at Washington will be Liang Tun-Yen, now Chinese customs *taotai* at Tien-Tsin, a graduate of Yale, who speaks English well, and a man of advanced ideas.



SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG,
Chinese minister at Washington, who has been promoted to a higher post.

THERE appears to be the making of a first-class railroad man in Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., son of the

former president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Young Mr. Fish has begun at the bottom of the ladder, and intends to learn all the practical details of the business. For some time he was busied at an obscure station in Indiana, and now he is engaged in railway shops at Chicago, where he toils like any laborer for about sixty dollars per month. Later he will take up work in the traffic department of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road.

IF THE wishes of his own mother are realized, Secretary Taft will never be President of the United States. The ambition of Mrs. Taft, Sr., for her son is, she declares, that he be elevated to the bench of the United States Supreme Court. She says that the secretary has a judicial mind and loves the law; that the President's position is a trying one, and that the secretary himself does not want it. The secretary's mother is naturally very proud of the achievements of her distinguished son. She is a tall, graceful, and bright-minded matron of seventy, a woman of the old school, whose personality is most agreeable, and who still retains traces of her early beauty.

WHEN THE President, visiting Atlanta, Ga., on his Southern tour in 1905, made a young lady famous by calling her "the prettiest girl I have seen in the South," it was certain that there would be no lack of suitors for her heart and hand. One of the many wooers who appeared in the lists in time won out, and recently Miss Selma Adelaide Allen became the bride of Mr. Leonard Day, a New York lawyer, and joined the galaxy of beauty for which the metropolis is famed. After the President had awarded her the chief prize for good looks Miss



MISS SELMA A. ALLEN,
Recently married, whom the President called the prettiest girl in the South.

Allen was known as the "Roosevelt girl," a distinction she bore as modestly as she had received the President's complimentary words and the applause with which they were greeted by the large company present. She is a graduate of Fairmount University, Washington, where she first met Mr. Day. She has been described as being "a remarkably handsome girl of pure blond type, with eyes of porcelain blue, shaded by very dark lashes, with a complexion blending the gardenia and the rose, while her hair, which is abundant, is vivid gold." She is also noted and appreciated for her accomplishments and her rare social graces.

IN NO State of the Union is the political situation more interesting or more likely to yield sensational developments than it is at present in Ohio. Although more than a year must elapse before the national conventions will meet, the presidential campaign—so far, at least, as one party is concerned—may be said to have already begun in the Buckeye State. Attempts are being made to line up the Republicans of the State in two opposing wings, one favoring the nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency, and the other, under the leadership of United States Senator J. B. Foraker, antagonizing the secretary's candidacy. President Roosevelt is popularly supposed to desire that Mr. Taft shall succeed him in the White House in 1909, and hence Mr. Foraker's attitude has been one of conflict with the President's alleged wishes in this regard. In a recent speech at Canton, O., the Senator uttered a declaration of independence, very plainly and sturdily expressing his right as a Senator and a free American to think for himself and act in politics as he saw fit. Whatever else may be said of it, the speech was couched in manly and dignified terms, which could give offense to no reasonable person. The Senator is a strong and able man, and the result of his efforts to control the party in Ohio will profoundly affect the whole political situation in this country.



HON. J. B. FORAKER,
United States Senator from Ohio, in Cincinnati pushing his political plans.

EVIDENTLY Mr. Sydney Olivier, the successor of Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica, is a very different sort of man from that peppery colonial administrator. He may have been selected as being as far removed as possible from the comic-opera type of aristocratic bureaucrat, for he is a socialist, albeit of the mild Fabian Society variety. He has been in the colonial office for twenty-five of the forty-seven years of his life, and has had a good deal of experience in West Indian and tropical colonial administration, having served as colonial secretary in British Honduras, as auditor-general of the Leeward Islands, and as colonial secretary and acting governor of Jamaica. He is not unknown in this country, for he was sent to Washington in 1898 to assist in the reciprocity negotiations on behalf of Great Britain's West Indian colonies. At the time of his appointment to Jamaica he was principal clerk of the West African department of the colonial office. Besides his articles on socialism and economics, Mr. Olivier has written a volume of verse entitled "Poems and Parodies." *Punch* waggishly remarks that he "has quite a reputation for graceful prose, and should prove a polite letter-writer."

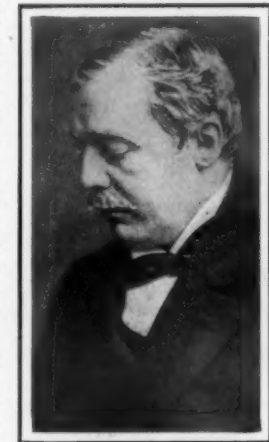


SYDNEY OLIVIER, C.M.G.,
The new Governor of Jamaica, who is a socialist and a poet.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the widely known "apostle of temperance," now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., admits that he is suffering from a cataract in one of his eyes, but denies the report that he is "nearly stone blind," and must retire from active work. Mr. Murphy is seventy-one years old, and has been prominent in the temperance field for thirty-six years. It is stated that he has in that time addressed 25,000 meetings and persuaded 12,000,000 persons to sign the pledge. His son is Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and an army chaplain in the Spanish-American war.

IT IS said that the distinction of being "the oldest man born in New York and now living in New York" belongs to Dr. John B. Rich, who is now in his ninety-seventh year. The doctor ascribes his hale and active condition at that age to the fact that he has always observed the laws of health, and has associated mainly with young people, in whose company he renews his youth. The old, he says, are apt to be grumblers and whiners, and to have a depressing effect on those about them. The doctor is a pronounced advocate of moderation in diet. He declares that most persons eat fully twice as much as is needed to nourish their bodies.

GREAT BRITAIN has supplied many remarkably efficient administrators for her colonies and other dependencies, but it is the "consensus of the competent" that none of these performed his part more capably than did Lord Cromer, who lately resigned his position as British agent and consul-general in Egypt. Although the land of the Khedive is nominally dependent on Turkey, the latter has practically nothing to do with governing the country. England really controls Egypt, and for twenty-four years Lord Cromer was Egypt's virtual ruler. Through his great capacity for administration he brought about a wonderful improvement in the condition of the country, raising it from bankruptcy to prosperity, relieving its peasantry from their former abject misery, and abolishing the corruption in the public service and the courts. Under his management Egypt made longer strides in civilization and progress than she had done in centuries before, and she stands to-day as a splendid monument to his administrative genius. Considering the magnitude of the work he has accomplished, not a few good judges regard Lord Cromer as the foremost living Englishman. It is characteristic of the man that, although he was offered several appointments outwardly far more desirable, he, out of devotion to his task in Egypt, refused them all. His career had been one of successful and eminent service previous to his endeavors in Egypt, but it is on account of these that he will figure large in history.



LORD CROMER,
For a quarter of a century Egypt's virtual ruler and her great upbuilder.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT ENTERING THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS IN A CARRIAGE AND GREETED BY THE VISITORS—GLARING LACK OF COMPLETION IN GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS SHOWN IN BACKGROUND.—Copyright, 1907, by Jamestown Official Photo Corporation.



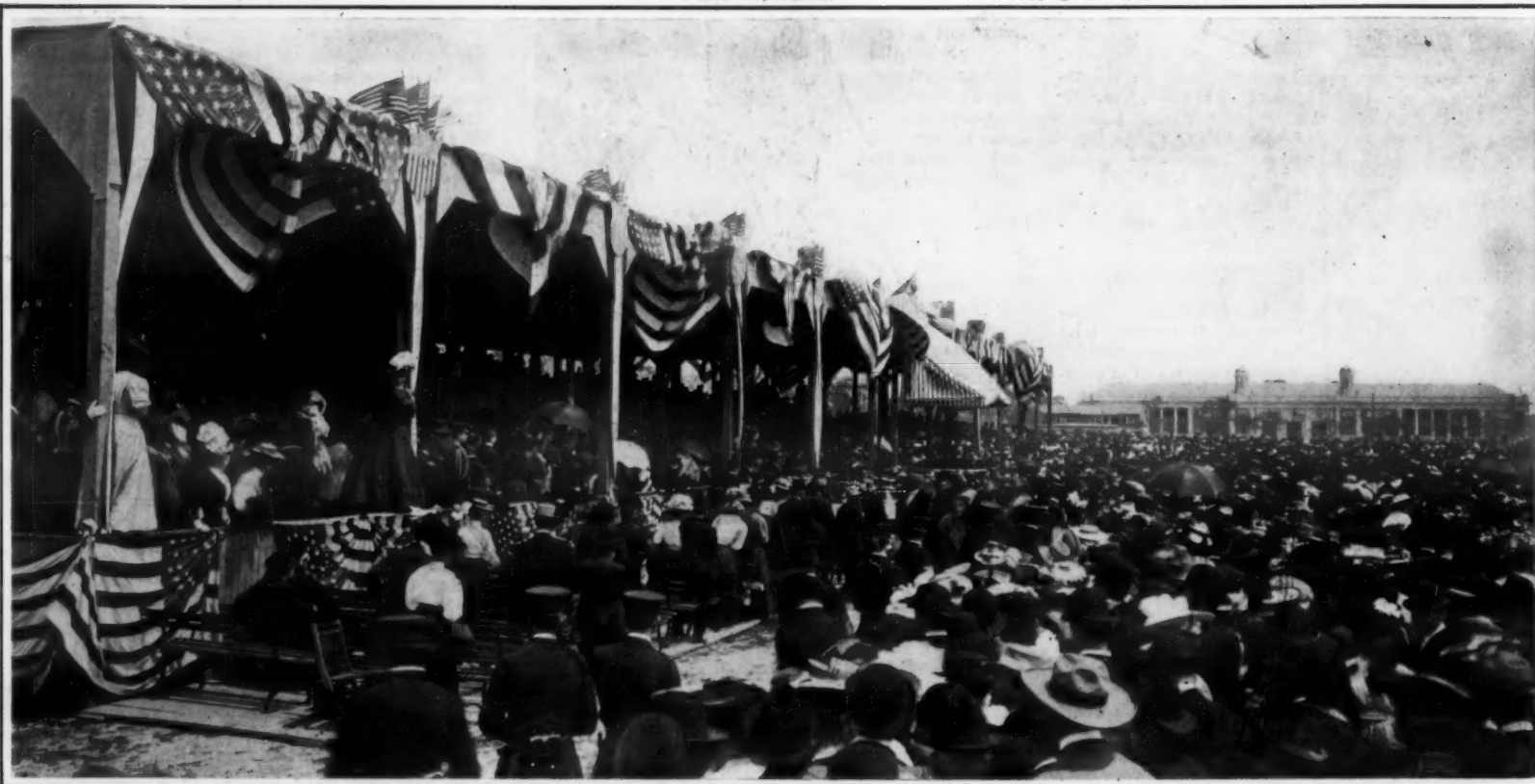
HEAD OF THE NATION AND GENERAL FRED GRANT SALUTING THE CROWD—QUENTIN ROOSEVELT ADJUSTING HIS CAMERA TO TAKE A PICTURE.
Spooner & Wells.



ORATOR OF THE DAY MAKING AN IMPRESSIVE POINT.—Copyright, 1907, by Jamestown Official Photo Corporation.



NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE REVIEWING THE PARADE OF TROOPS AND SAILORS ON THE LEE PARADE GROUND—MRS. ROOSEVELT AT RIGHT—ARCHIE ROOSEVELT WITH CAMERA AT LEFT.
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DEFECTIVE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS LEAD TO A PANIC—CRUSH IN WHICH MANY PERSONS WERE INJURED CAUSED BY THE SURGING OF THE UNCONTROLLED CROWD UP TO THE STAND (IN BACKGROUND) ON WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKING.—Copyright, 1907, by Jamestown Official Photo Corporation.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION OPENS A FLAT FAILURE.

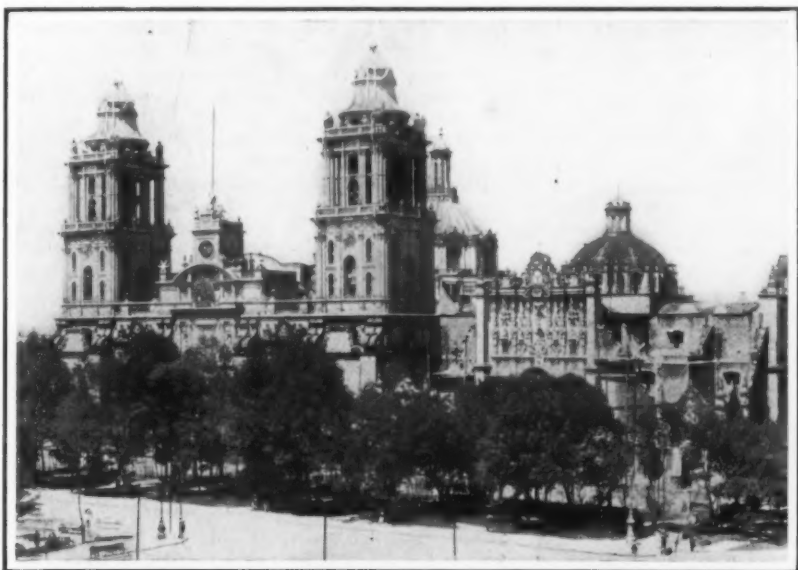
PRESIDENT AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, CALLED UPON TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OPENING OF A SHOW WHERE THE UNFINISHED STATE OF THINGS AND BAD MANAGEMENT CREATE GENERAL DISGUST.



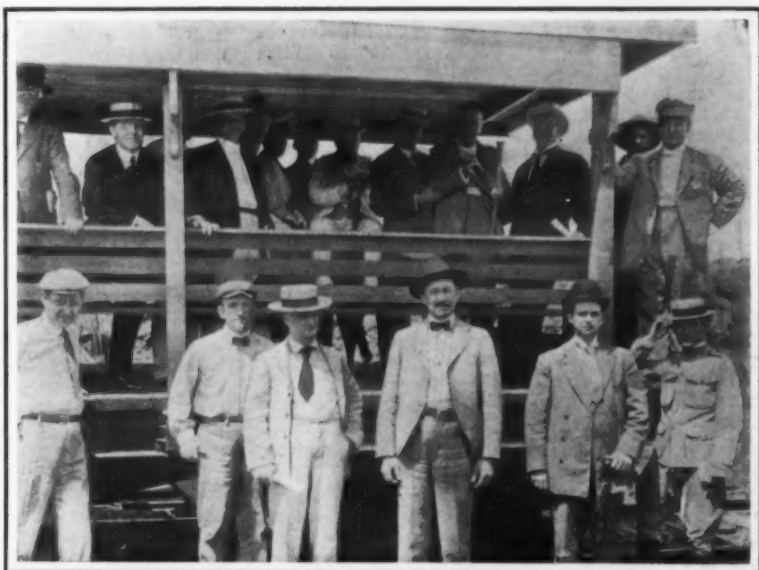
UNIQUE EVENT IN THE HOLY LAND—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A SANATORIUM FOR MISSIONARIES ON THE SUMMIT OF FAMOUS MOUNT OF OLIVES, PALESTINE—THE INSTITUTION IS THE GIFT OF THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.—*C. Raad, Palestine.*



OPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN THE SPRING OF 1907—A LONG FIELD OF ICE STILL LINING THE FARTHER SHORE.—*T. J. Lundrigan, Canada.*



HISTORIC BUILDING NEARLY RUINED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—MAGNIFICENT \$2,000,000 CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO, IN WHICH A WIDE CRACK THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH WAS MADE BY THE RECENT SEISMIC SHOCKS.—*A. B. Fox, New York.*



JOLLY PARTY OF CONGRESSMEN IN THE CULEBRA CUT, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA—CONGRESSMAN BURLESON, OF TEXAS, WHO REFUSED TO JOIN THE OTHERS IN HELPING TO DIG THE CANAL, COMPELLED BY HIS ASSOCIATES TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH A PICK IN HIS HANDS.—*Arnold Shanklin, Panama.*



REBUILDING SAN FRANCISCO'S NOTORIOUS CHINATOWN—FINE MODERN STRUCTURES ERECTED BY CHINAMEN AT A COST OF MORE THAN \$5,000,000 TO REPLACE THE OLD BUILDINGS OF THE CELESTIAL QUARTER.—*Louis J. Stellmann, California.*



HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' LOSS CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION—CENTRAL AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY'S BUILDING AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GARAGE AT ST. LOUIS, MO., WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE AUTOMOBILES TOTALLY DESTROYED BY THE BURSTING OF A FIVE HUNDRED-GALLON GASOLINE TANK.—*George A. Smith, Missouri.*



A HANDSOME RELIGIOUS EDIFICE DEDICATED—SOLEMN SERVICES IN THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST RECENTLY CONSECRATED AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—*Robert Lathan, South Carolina.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) ONE OF BALTIMORE'S WORST CATASTROPHES—SEARCHING FOR BODIES IN THE RUINS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD'S NEW PIER AT LOCUST POINT, WHICH WAS UNDERMINED BY THE TIDE AND COLLAPSED, KILLING TEN MEN, INJURING EIGHTEEN, AND CAUSING A PROPERTY LOSS OF \$350,000.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*

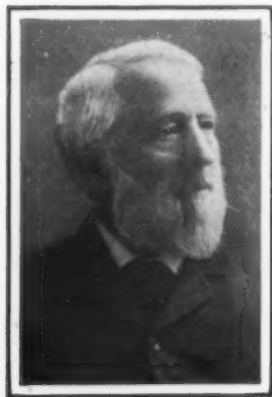
NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—MARYLAND WINS.

A VARIETY OF TIMELY EVENTS OF INTEREST AND MOMENT PICTURED BY SKILLFUL ARTISTS WITH THE NEWS SENSE.

How Money Can Be Stolen from the Public Treasury

By the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Former Treasurer of the United States

THE ROBBERY of the sub-treasury of the United States, at Chicago, is startling in the amount



HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, PROMINENT AS A JOURNALIST, AND FOR MANY YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY SERVICE.
Cornell & Dickerman.

Mr. Roberts resides in Utica, N. Y., where he was born. He is a graduate of Yale, and has received the degree of LL.D. from that institution and from Hamilton College. He has had an honorable career, of varied activities. He has been an academy principal, editor of the *Utica Morning Herald*, making there a national reputation, a member of the State Assembly, a congressman, assistant treasurer of the United States, a bank president, treasurer of the United States, and an author of valuable works.

vast. The process is simply to receive and pay out and to keep the balance safely.

The immensity of the sums handled by the treasury magnifies the danger and calls for rigid scrutiny at every point. The offices include that in Washington, nine sub-treasuries in as many scattered cities, with five mints and eight assay offices. Their receipts in 1906 were \$4,345,340,995. Of this amount the treasury in Washington received \$1,409,080,997, besides business as the financial centre; the sub-treasury in New York, \$1,644,585,823; that in Chicago, \$376,332,643, while at other places smaller sums were taken. The risks were in every case similar to those which threaten banks multiplied in totals by the billions handled.

The Chicago story recalls other defalcations. During General Spinner's administration in Washington a theft was soon discovered. An employé named Johnson carried from his desk \$260,000, and in a toilet-room on the same floor handed it to an accomplice. The money was soon missed and recovered, and the thief arrested. In Chicago the loss was unknown for some time, and tracing was more difficult. There, as the money stolen was nearly all of gold certificates for \$10,000, it could not well be put into circulation, for such bills attract notice, and only brokers, or banks, can handle them. The Chicago thief thus is branded in any attempt to get rid of his plunder. Smaller bills could have been more readily passed, but could not have been so easily taken in the first place. A defalcation in the St. Louis office a few months earlier of \$65,000 was traced to a trusted employé.

From the San Francisco mint a few years ago a trusted employé who had access to the vaults, on pretense of working at a late hour, put \$60,000 in gold coin into a dress-suit case he had brought in, and carried it out under the eyes of the watchman. An expert counter in Washington, engaged in handling currency for redemption, was detected in clipping pieces from notes, then pasting such fractions together to make up new bills and turning them in, while she embezzled an equal amount in whole money. After her detection she was found to have bought real estate and lived in a style beyond her salary, and the belief arose that she had pursued her practice for a long while, and pilfered thousands of dollars. But proof could not be secured. In the transfer of the Washington office in 1897, while the counting of the silver dollars was in process, in some of the bags containing \$1,000 each lead and other heavy substances were found, while coins of the same weight were missing. For this reason all the silver dollars were counted piece by piece, and a deficit exposed of \$800, extending over years. Search showed that a helper, employed at transfers for twenty years, had learned to slip the strings loose enough to draw out coins one by one and put in something else. At once new devices for fastening the bags were applied and that sort of stealing prevented.

The hundreds of millions of cash in so many treasury offices is thus always within reach of light fingers of employes. To their credit the defalcations are few, and the money taken an infinitesimal share of the volume passing through their hands. They are checked by accountants who touch no money, by superiors constantly on the watch, and by frequent adjustment of cash. The system is strong in theory. Yet experience proves the possibility of loss, and the vast sums at so many points mark the magnitude of the risk. By the aid of accomplices, Sherlock Holmes might show how teller or clerk might pass out thousands and the money quickly disappear. But brains and caution are active inside the counters, where, too, trained integrity is master.

More than once officials who do not surrender to their nerves have studied over possible sudden raids by a strong force on one of the large offices, as banks have been seized and president or cashier murdered. Such a question was considered during the Spanish War. An attack would depend for its success on its swiftness, on getting off quickly with the spoils, and on escape like the lightning flash. The modern time-locks and electric protection make vaults unassailable at night when both are applied, so that only the daily cash could be grabbed by raiders, but that is often millions of dollars. Guards at many points with all mechanical devices are provided, as sentinels and skirmish lines are set before an army. These latter do not always prevent assault or repel an enemy. A violent rush with arms and explosives is conceivable upon piles of money anywhere, and one can imagine any treasury office a temptation to the bravos who stop trains in New York and Pennsylvania and rob passengers.

When the defalcation in the San Francisco mint was exposed, a suggestion was offered that entrance to the vaults had been effected at the bottom from a large sewer not far away. That was not the fact. Discussion was revived, however, over the possibility of reaching the money vaults in New York and Washington by tunnels bored from a distance and tapping the floors of vaults, which are less strong than their doors and walls. Engineers could construct such tunnels, and their work might be hidden more easily than the digging by which prisoners escaped from Libby prison. Some of the vaults in both cities, as in other offices, are underground, and subterranean approach might be achieved if the tunnels were not interfered with. But as sharp eyes are on any such schemes as are set against the project of a tunnel under the British channel. No harm will follow if strict watch is kept over the bottom of the treasury vaults, as well as over all other parts.

Forgery of signatures and indorsements cause heavy losses to banks. The treasury suffers little from these sources. The accounts are chiefly with banks and officers who are well known. The scrutiny of indorsements in the department is more rigid than in general business circles. Besides, by far the larger number of checks and warrants paid is presented by banks, with formal guarantee of all indorsements. If forgery is proved, or even alleged, even after a long period, the banks are called on to redeem the tainted paper, and do so promptly to save their own credit.

never heard of afterward. By like processes money, perhaps not in huge sums, can be stolen from the treasury as from any bank.

As in the water supply of a great city the reservoir may be tainted from its sources, so chances of graft exist in the many offices of collectors of customs and internal revenue which send their rills and rivers into the treasury in Washington. Most of the revenue is derived through them, and the money is not self-protecting. The scandal of the Swartwout robberies two generations ago became a factor in national politics, and they prove that even a collector at the port of New York was not then impeccable.

The treasurer of the United States and the assistant treasurers, with the superintendents of the mints and assay offices, are custodians of the public funds. They each are responsible for every dollar which they receive, and are accountable for the acts of their several subordinates. They give bonds not only for their own fidelity, but for that of every one of their employes. For the New York sub-treasury the amount is \$400,000; for the main office in Washington it was fixed at \$200,000 when the business was much less than now, and still remains at that figure. Either is nominal in its ratio to the funds under control and to the number of subordinates covered. Disaster by fraud and conspiracy might run over the bond. Only a very few of the persons in minor positions give similar security, and then only for a fraction of the sums within their reach. The treasurer cannot know the habits and expenses of the five hundred persons who work in his office. He may warn a clerk to stop gambling or playing the races, and find that such practices do not prevent the transfer of the offender to even a better position in another bureau. When a clear case of stealing is proved, the local courts may impose a slight penalty, and influence in high quarters may seek for pardon and immunity.

Thus the head of the bureau and of the several branches is much at the mercy of employes, who, under the civil-service rules, are appointed with slight or no choice on his own part. Even if he suspects misconduct, he can dismiss only after a hearing and a formal trial. His responsibility has no limit; his control, his treatment of offenders, is defined. His own tenure may be brief; the teller, or clerk, or counter has a lien in the civil service running for years. This works admirable results when behavior is on a high level. It secures experience and skill and facility, which are worth a great deal. When the employé is a drunkard, or a gambler, a spendthrift, or a victim of vice, is it fair to his superior to insure him in place? That superior may have higher duties than to serve as detective or prosecutor. When he is compelled to be either, or both, his hands ought to be free to strike quick and to strike hard.

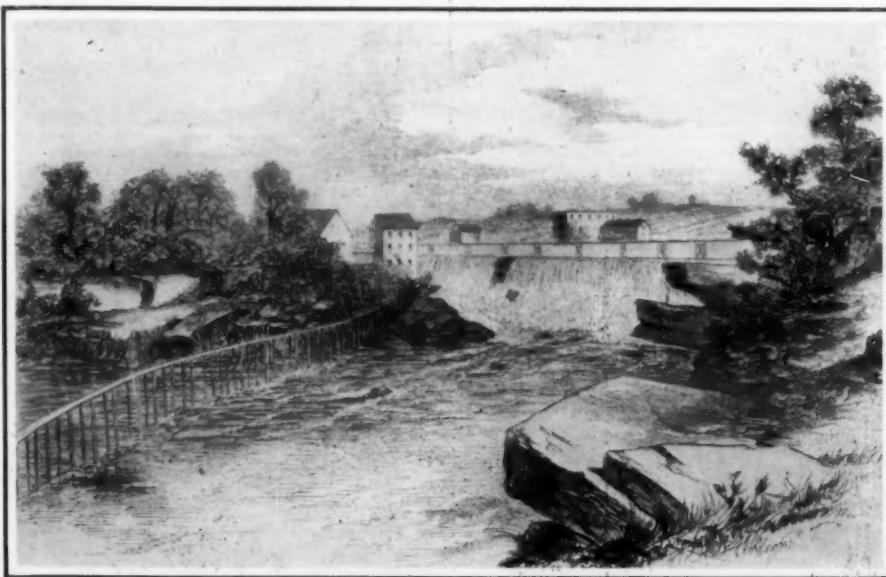
The rule that public service is a trust is properly enforced against chiefs of bureaus and heads of branches. It is good enough to be extended to those lower down. Great need exists for holding to most rigid account every person who has access to government funds or, as book-keeper, can conspire at fraud. Special laws may be required for scrutiny into their lives and for their trial, if accused of crime. Security companies keep close trace of the clerks for whom they give bonds, and they record any incident calling for censure.

Loss of public funds always falls on the government. The bonded officer, who is not personally at fault, is always relieved by Congress. Therefore, it is in the interest of the community, and not of any incumbent of office, that every additional safeguard should be cast about the national treasures, and every conceivable defense provided against hazards of every sort.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

IT WAS in May, 1857, that the management of LESLIE'S WEEKLY began the publication of a "gallery of landscapes," the purpose of the series being "to bring home to our readers living in the Atlantic States the many charms of the rich prairies, lakes, rivers, forests, and thriving settlements which exist in the heart of our continent." The first scene chosen was the Falls of St. Anthony, in the Territory of Minnesota. In the article commenting upon the beauty of the falls the writer indulges in the prediction that the Territory "is destined to be one of the largest States in the Union." How accurately his prophecy has been realized may be seen from the census reports. The population, estimated at 180,000 in 1857, had grown to more than 1,750,000 in 1900. But the State of Minnesota is smaller than the Territory, North and South Dakota, having been separated from it.

It's the proper thing to take Abbott's Bitters with a glass of sherry or soda before meals; gives you an appetite. At all druggists.



THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, MINNESOTA, AS THEY APPEARED HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 9th, 1857, and copyrighted.

Yet some payments are made at every treasury office directly to the payee. Then the office takes the risk of the indorsement, as well as the accuracy of the check or warrant in every respect. This leaves the door open for frauds in the amount by raising the figures. A few years ago a paymaster's check was raised from eight dollars to eight hundred dollars, and paid by the New York sub-treasury to the person to whose order it was drawn. The alteration was skillful and escaped the notice of experts until challenged by the paymaster on settling his accounts. The culprit, a discharged soldier, made haste to get away and was



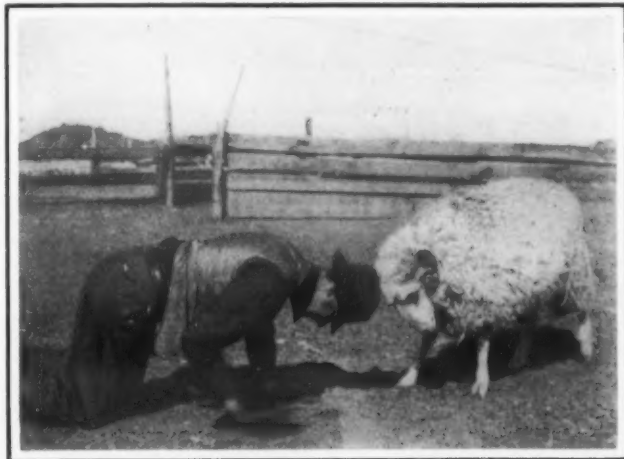
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THREE MERRY PLAYMATES—THE JOYS OF THE FARM YOUNGSTER.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



THE SNAP-SHOT SQUAD—NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHERS WAITING FOR EVELYN THAW'S ARRIVAL AT THE CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING.—B. D. Henry, New Jersey.



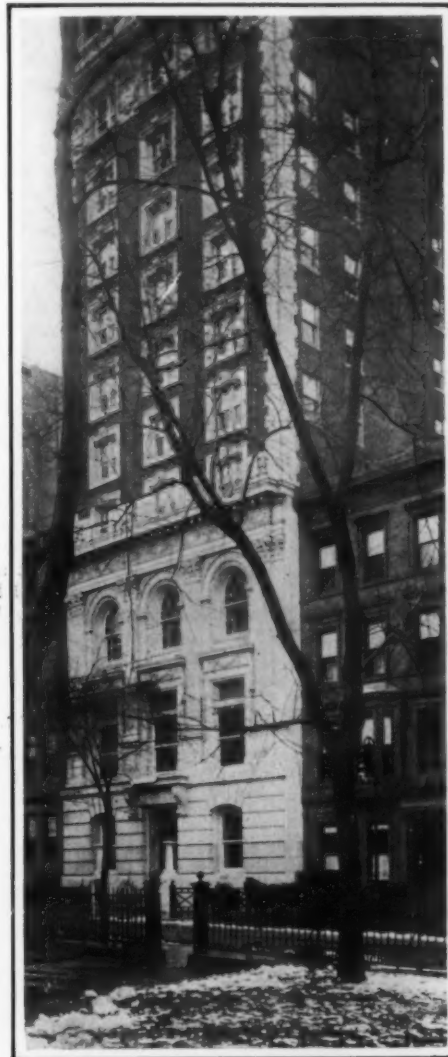
MR. WOODCHUCK TAKES A SPRING SUN-BATH AT THE DOOR OF HIS RESIDENCE.
F. S. Andrus, New York.



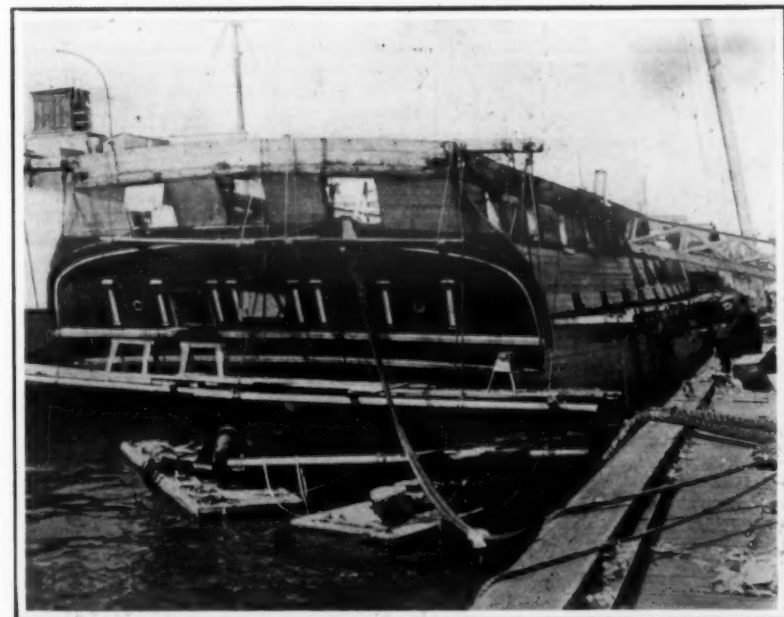
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) A BUTTING CONTEST.
H. A. Fisher, Colorado.



TWO FUR-COATED PLAY-FELLOWS.
Van P. Ault, Pennsylvania.



NEW \$1,500,000 CLUBHOUSE OF THE UNITED ENGINEERING SOCIETY, NEW YORK, ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT.—P. G. Burt, New York.



REBUILDING "OLD IRONSIDES"—THE FAMOUS FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION," AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPENDING \$10,000.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) PART OF THE VAST CROWD THAT DAILY GATHERS IN CITY HALL PARK, NEW YORK, TO WATCH THE BULLETINS OF THE BASEBALL GAMES.—D. H. Veltblau, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES, AND COLORADO THE THIRD.

New York's Move To Help the Farmer.

LEADING in the movement to secure good roads for its rural communities, New York is also leading in an effort to preserve many thousands of acres of good lands from devastation by flood. The State water-supply commission has been authorized by the Legislature to make surveys of farm districts that are subject to floods in crop seasons, and to provide for the straightening and improving of water-courses which lead to such conditions, the expense to be met by the State but to be finally borne by the property benefited, and to be paid for to the State in annual payments extending over a period of twenty years. One of the most fertile valleys of the State of New York is that along the line of what is known as the Canaseraga Creek, extending for a number of miles through Genesee Valley. These lands would be held at a very high price but for the fact that after the crops have been planted, and often when they are ready for harvest, a summer flood in the Genesee River will back up the water in the Canaseraga Creek and completely wipe out the fruits of the husbandman's labor.

The State water-supply commission is now engaged in straightening Canaseraga Creek, so that, in flood time, its waters will flow easily into the Genesee without overflowing adjacent lands and changing them from a condition of fertility to that of an unwholesome swamp. The cost of the improvement of the creek, extending over a district of about fifteen miles, will be something less than \$200,000, and the improvement will benefit from ten to twelve thousand acres of the most fertile lands in the Genesee valley. It is a curious fact that the Canaseraga Creek, although it extends in a straight line a distance of only fifteen miles, pursues such a circuitous and tortuous route that it measures forty-two miles. The accompanying photograph shows a part of the valley at the close of July, 1905, with the crops drowned out just at the time when the hay and grain were being garnered. If the State's experiment in straightening out the Canaseraga water-course justifies the expenditure, it is probable that a large number of similar improvements in various other parts of the State will be carried out at an expense ultimately involving many millions of dollars, all of which will be borne by the property benefited, the State simply supervising and directing the work, and making the payment in the nature of a loan.

Lincoln in the Telegraph Office.

THE announcement by the Century Company of the publication of the recollections of the United States Military Corps, by David Homer Bates, made in the advertising pages of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for May 2d, is worthy of note. The first installment of these recollections, entitled "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," is of decided historic interest, and has behind it the captivating quality of a personal narrative by one who long enjoyed intimate association with, and the close friendship of, our first martyred President. Mr. David Homer Bates was manager of the War Department telegraph office, and cipher operator from April, 1861, to August, 1866. The data which he has preserved, and the documents which he fortunately retained, are of priceless value, and give to his series of contributions to the Century a fascination and intrinsic value seldom found in magazine articles in these days. American people have become so devoted to the memory of Abraham Lincoln that they read with avidity everything

new which bears on his wonderful career, both as a private citizen and as President of the United States. Mr. Bates treats of the President as he was found in the War Department telegraph office while apparently free from official cares, and thus discloses his attract-

classes in many parts of Europe. The revolt in Russia, the famine in China, and the late fearful uprising in Roumania all make the comparison worth noting. Compelled to pay all that extortion and the most cruel methods of exaction can wring from them for the

rent of their little farms, the peasants of Austria, Russia, and the Balkan States, as well as of some parts of Italy, earn only a scanty subsistence as the fruit of the severest toil. They live in hovels. Their families often suffer for lack of the bare necessities of life. Their children have no outlook. In Roumania the cruel exactions of the bailiffs and the leanness of the over-cropped land lately drove the peasants to an insurrection abounding in pillage, conflagrations, and horrible atrocities, paralleling the enormities of the French Revolution. They know how to fight, for they had served a period of military discipline, and much blood was shed. Although order has been restored it will be long before the losses and ruin wrought can be repaired. The revolt may have blazed a trail toward a more tolerable future than the peasants have enjoyed in the past, but the cost has been terrible. Moreover such insurrections are contagious, and the ignorant and suffering peasantry of other lands of eastern Europe have abundant reasons to be excitable, and are capable of wild and bloodthirsty rage. The independent, happy, prosperous farmers of our own land cannot even imagine the intolerable conditions of the oppressed tillers of the soil in Eastern nations where the rights of men are disregarded.



THE NEW MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE TO REDEEM FLOOD LANDS.

THE HIGHLY FERTILE GENESSEE VALLEY AS IT APPEARED ON JULY 29TH, 1905, WITH ITS CROPS OVERFLOODED AND IRRETRIEVABLY DAMAGED.—Klink, photographer.

ive personal qualities to the very best advantage. The eagerness with which the first of this delightful series of articles has been looked for, and the enthusiasm with which it has been received, indicate that the public appreciation of Abraham Lincoln has not only not abated, but is growing in intensity.

Happy Lot of the American Farmer.

THE HAPPY lot of the American farmer is revealed by the deplorable unhappiness of the peasant



LONDON HOME OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AT 119 PICCADILLY.—Illustrations Bureau.

"To Woodpeckers, \$40,000."

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be spent by the Southern Pacific Railroad in a campaign against woodpeckers. Along the branch from Nogales to Guaymas, Mexico, 250 miles long, the birds have honeycombed 7,000 telegraph poles in their search for insects, and these must be replaced.

Friends Help.

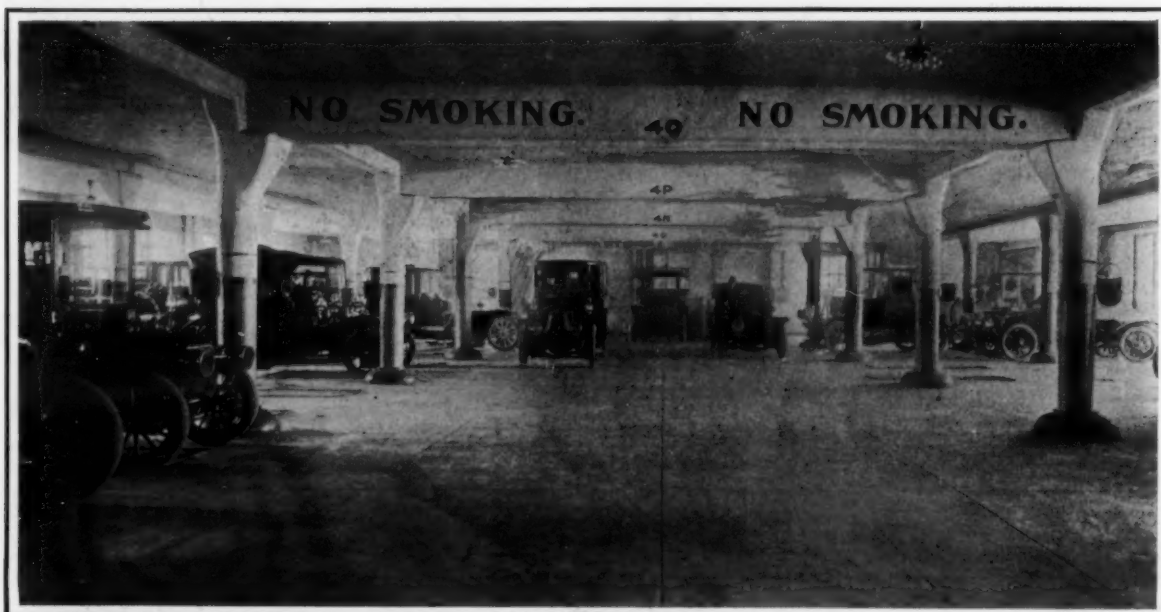
ST. PAUL PARK INCIDENT.

"AFTER drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State president of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble, and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



ONE OF THE SPACIOUS GARAGE FLOORS OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, IN WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK. Spooner & Wells.



SPLENDID NEW \$1,000,000 HOUSE OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.—B. G. Phillips.

HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MOTORISTS.

HOW THE TWO PRINCIPAL AUTOMOBILE CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE HOUSED.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE NATIONAL TREATY-MAKING POWER SUPREME.

BY ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE TREATY-MAKING power is not distributed; it is all vested in the national government; no



ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.—Copyright,
1906, by Aimé Dupont.

part of it is vested in or reserved to the States. In international affairs there are no States; there is but one nation, acting in direct relation to and representation of every citizen in every State. Every treaty made under the authority of the United States is made by the national government as the direct and sole representative of every citizen of the United States residing in California equally with every citizen of the United States residing elsewhere. It is, of course, conceivable that, under pretense of exercising the treaty-

making power, the President and Senate might attempt to make provisions regarding matters which are not proper subjects of international agreement, and which would be only a colorable—not a real—exercise of the treaty-making power; but so far as the real exercise of the power goes, there can be no question of State rights, because the Constitution itself, in the most explicit terms, has precluded the existence of any such question.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC?

BY GOVERNOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

Who are the enemies of the republic? They are not those who are doing an honest day's work and who seek to do their work under fair and decent conditions. They are not those who manage industry and commerce with just regard for those who are under their direction and with proper recognition of public rights. They are not those who, husbanding the resources they have lawfully acquired, seek to enlarge the field of enterprise and to afford opportunity for new and useful employments. They are not those who, taking account of the evils that afflict society, attempt to provide adequate remedies. There are two classes of enemies to the prosperity of this country. The first consists of the unscrupulous, who have no sympathy with democratic ideals, and who, by their abuse of the privileges obtained from the state and their cynical indifference to public obligations, bring law and government into contempt. The second class consists of those who seek profit in unprincipled agitation. The second thrives upon the evils created by the first. I have confidence in the people. And I have no confidence in those makeshifts which result from distrust of the people. But whether you have confidence or not in popular judgment, let me assure you that in this country it is idle to inveigh against it. You must abide by it. And the security of business is in the provision of adequate means for responsible government, in holding officials strictly to account for their performance of duty, and in a compliance on the part of those in charge of our great business enterprises with the obvious demands of justice.

WHY AMERICAN LAWYERS ARE CRITICISED.

BY JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Money-mad was the criticism placed upon a gentleman who personally, socially, and in the ordinary



DAVID J. BREWER,
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court.—Bell.

affairs of life was kind, considerate in his treatment of those in his employ, generous, and, according to purely legal standards, honest, but in the domain of business had acted apparently upon the theory that whatever is not positively prohibited by statute is morally right, and so in many ways, some of which were certainly open to criticism, had accumulated a large property. That man will seek the brainiest counsel, one who can advise correctly as to the precise limits of the law, but his only thought is of the brains and knowledge, and the

lawyer who best answers that thought will get employment and compensation corresponding to the pecuniary returns which follow the advice. Counsel responding to such a client may in one sense of the term be honest, but it is a negative honesty. It is an honesty which regards simply the client, the statute, and the pay. It is an honesty which ignores the fact that both

client and counsel are members of society, and assumes that there is no moral obligation upon either to respect the general welfare. Is it strange that there should be so much criticism of the Bar? We must remember that the wisdom of the lawmaker can never keep pace with the ingenuity of trained minds seeking to evade legal limitations. The old saying that holes may be found in every law means simply that an ingenious lawyer can often find either in the statute itself or in the mode prescribed for its enforcement some way to escape from its penalties. It is this which provokes the frequent remark that the law so seldom reaches the rich, for the rich can pay for the brainiest, and the brainiest most certainly and quickly discovers the means of evasion. As against this, I appeal for a higher standard of professional ethics.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR MAKES A GOOD CITIZEN.

BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

If you are the kind of a man that the neighbor is glad to have move into the house next to him, and glad to do business with down at the corner store, you are a pretty good citizen. And even this is not enough. You have got to be a good American, a good citizen of our common country. Do the humdrum duties. Remember that you can never amount to anything if the heroic days should arise unless you have done your ordinary every-day duties first. Yet remember, also, that if the need arises you must also have in you the divine spark, the life of soul, which will make you spring eagerly forward to do the deeds of a hero when the times call for the deeds of a hero. In the times that tried men's souls, from 1861 to 1865, it was necessary not merely that the man should have good aspirations, that he should be a kindly, decent man, but that he should have the iron in his blood, that he should have in him the quality that enabled him to meet the great and terrible crisis that had arisen. So it is in our whole civil life. It is not enough that we should possess those kindly and generous and thoughtful qualities, the unselfish qualities which are all indispensable. We must have them as the foundation, and in addition we must have the qualities which in their sum we designate as manliness, else we cannot do our duties of citizenship aright. The man who is simply kind and well-meaning, but who has not the fibre in him which makes him flame with righteous indignation against wrong, which makes him feel a healthy desire to put down wrong-doing and punish the wrongdoers, is not going to make much of a citizen.

WAR IS A BARBAROUS RESORT.

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLE DE CONSTANT, EMINENT WORKER IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

The Russo-Japanese War was an example, among many others, of wars that could be avoided, but which break out in spite of everything, because the general education of public opinion is still too imperfect. We have, however, to thank American initiative that this war was terminated. The Algeiras affair also confirmed the instability of the Legion of Armed Peace. Formerly—and not so long ago—diplomatic conferences assembled after a war to repair its disasters; is it not a step toward progress that they now meet beforehand in order to prevent those disasters? War has ceased to be a glorious solution for international conflicts; it is, in fact, nothing more than a barbarous and perilous means of solution. But soon arbitration will not suffice; conciliation will be the duty of tomorrow.

Whip Behind.

THE boy delights to steal a ride
By hanging on the rear;
He swings between the muddy wheels
And twirls his thumb at fear.
But those less agile than himself,
Maliciously inclined,
Soon turn his laughter into tears
By calling, "Whip behind."

JUST so the man who catches on,
And rises to the top,
Too quickly learns less lucky friends
Would like to see him drop.
He finds, alas! the laurel crown
With thorns is often twined,
And hears below him still the mean
And mocking "Whip behind."

THE hearts of few are big enough
To honestly rejoice
When others get a lift from Fate,
So hark! the spiteful voice.
It follows us along the road
We travel with mankind,
And works confusion to our joy
By crying, "Whip behind."

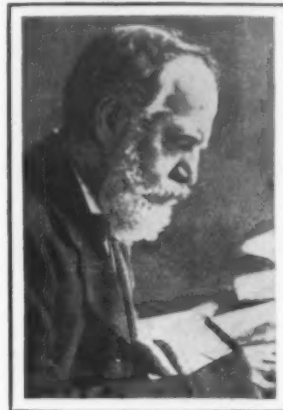
WE all of us are hanging on
The coach of Father Time,
Delighting in its rapid pace
With recklessness sublime.
But if we tumble off, behold!
Our sudden change of mind—
We, too, take up the chorus then
And echo, "Whip behind."

MINNA IRVING.

DO WE SPOIL OUR WOMEN?

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD, EDITOR OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" (LONDON.)

I used to think that America was a paradise for women. I was brought up in that faith, but oh! the disillusion that awaited me when I came here fourteen years ago. In the home life American men are kind and liberal—in fact, they spoil their womenkind and don't give them the proper discipline that every human being ought to have. But outside the home they have not yet recognized that women are individual. The best half of the American nation doesn't count. I have been much struck here by the extraordinary surface politeness of men to women. If a pretty woman tells a man that she has discovered that by reading the numbers sideways you can get two and two to make five, he will say, "D—n me, what a clever discovery!" Now, I maintain that when people are fools and idiots true courtesy demands that you shall tell them so. Otherwise they may go on being fools and idiots for the rest of their lives. But women won't stand it.



WILLIAM T. STEAD,
Editor of the Review of Reviews (London), and a leader in the peace movement.

OUR RAILROADS COULD NOT MOVE OUR ARMIES.

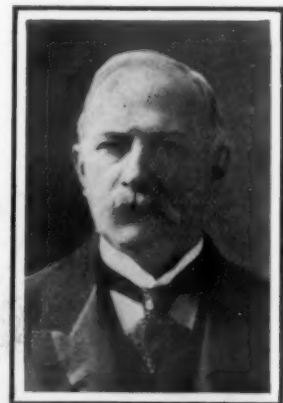
BY LESLIE M. SHAW, EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Let it be understood that he who invests money in railroad extension or in railroad equipment shall be as safe and as secure from the reckless ambition of the manipulator on the one hand, and from the reckless ambition of the demagogue on the other, as is the man who invests in farm lands or factories. Let it be the declared policy of the American people toward the American people that there shall be accorded to each and to all the greatest measure of discretion as to the nature and character of the investment he shall make, and that each and all shall have right to share liberally in the great volume of unearned wealth which we, the American people, possess. America is plethoric in everything. Our circulation is congested. In other words, our transportation facilities are far below our needs. Meantime locomotive works and car factories are running twenty-four hours a day. And all this notwithstanding some of our great transcontinental lines do not possess sufficient side tracks to hold their present equipment of cars. We are now as much in need of double-tracking our transcontinental lines of railroad as we were originally in need of these lines. The combined railroads could not transport an army with necessary supplies to the Pacific coast in six months. Our salvation lies in the fact that no such army will be needed. At least, let us so hope and pray.

ENCROACHMENTS OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

BY SENATOR JOSEPH B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

I believe in our dual system of government, one State and the other national; one to deal with local affairs, the other with those that are national and international. I believe that, as the business of the government and the duties of the government multiply, it will become more and more strikingly manifest that our fathers were wise in providing such a system, and that, instead of talking about the obliterations of State lines, we should now more than ever be careful to preserve to the States their proper rights and functions, just as we have always been zealous to protect the Federal government in the exercise of all the powers delegated to it, either expressly or by implication. I believe, also, that our fathers were wise when they created three departments of government and made them separate, independent, and co-ordinate, and that the rights of each should be jealously protected against infringement by either of the others. This provision is of such vital character, and has such direct relation to the public welfare and the rights and liberties of individual citizens, that no public clamor, no alleged exigency, no party considerations, no personal advantage of any kind, can justify or excuse any man who, in the discharge of a public duty, consciously disregards or violates it.



JOSEPH B. FORAKER,
United States Senator from Ohio.
Cincinnati.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



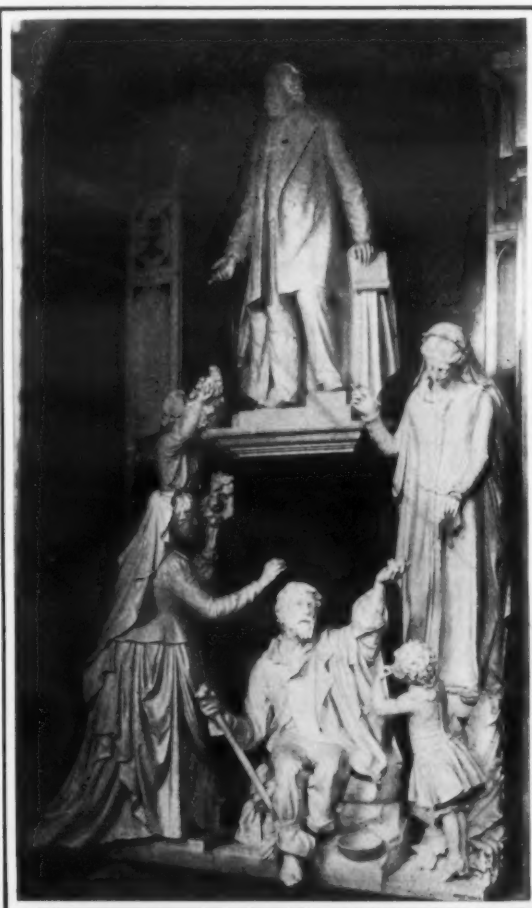
THE CEMETERY AT GENOA WHICH ALL TRAVELERS VISIT WITH INTEREST—GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPO SANTO, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CORRIDORS-CHAPEL AND CREMATORY IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE.



THE SORROWING MAIDENS—A PIECE OF SCULPTURE THE UNUSUAL BEAUTY OF WHICH NEVER FAILS TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.



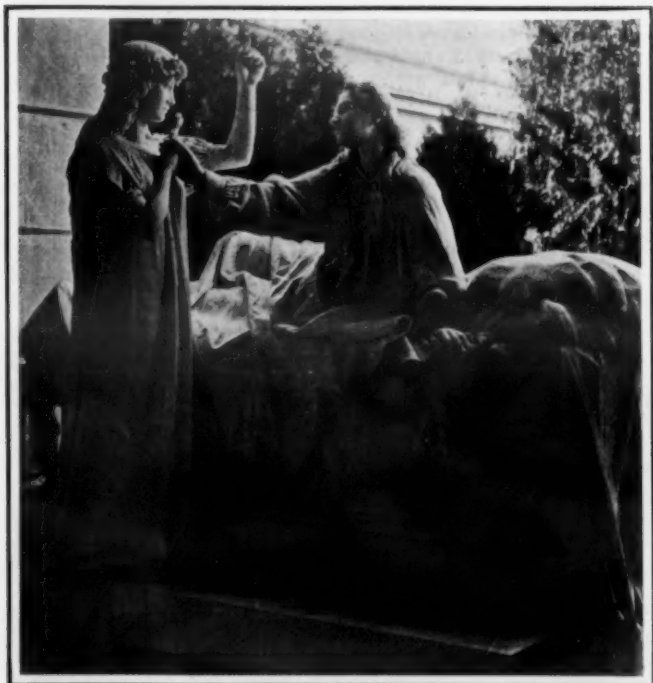
LIFE-SIZE MEMORIAL STATUE OF AN OLD CHESTNUT-SELLER, WITH THE HISTORY OF HER QUEER ROMANCE ON THE PEDESTAL.



GROUP OF FIGURES REPRESENTING AN ENTIRE FAMILY, AND EACH A FAITHFUL LIKENESS.



A CEMETERY STATUE SHOWING MOST SKILLFUL HANDLING, PARTICULARLY IN THE TREATMENT OF THE DELICATE LACE.



TWO SISTERS—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGN IN THE CAMPO SANTO CEMETERY.

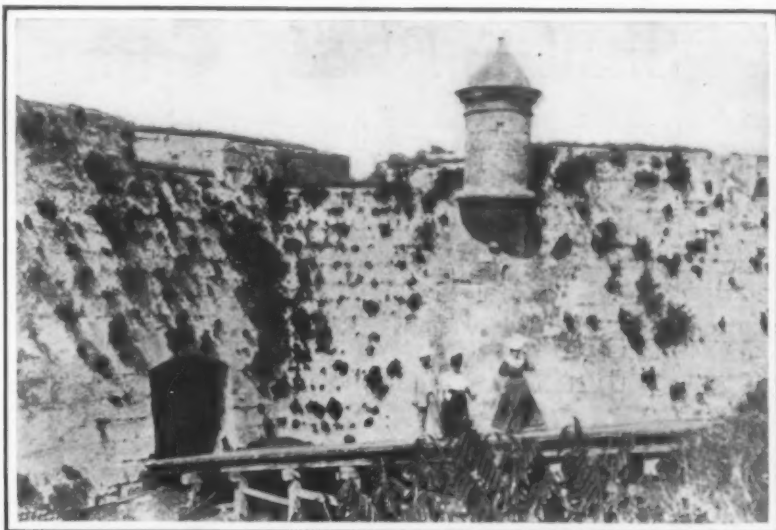


SPLENDID CORRIDOR IN THE FAMOUS GENOA CEMETERY, DECORATED WITH GROUPS OF FINE STATUARY.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BURIAL-GROUNDS.
REMARKABLE STATUARY IN THE FAMOUS CAMPO SANTO, AT GENOA, WHICH IS VISITED BY THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS YEARLY.
Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 446.



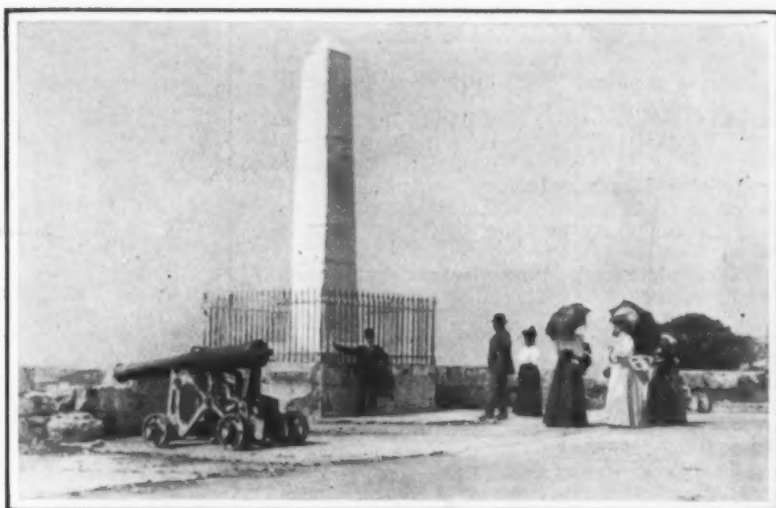
MORRO CASTLE (OVER THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD) AND THE CABANA FORTRESS, AT HAVANA, FROM THE HARBOR-SIDE.



INTERIOR OF THE ONCE-DREADED CABANA FORTRESS, BUILT AT A COST OF \$14,000,000.



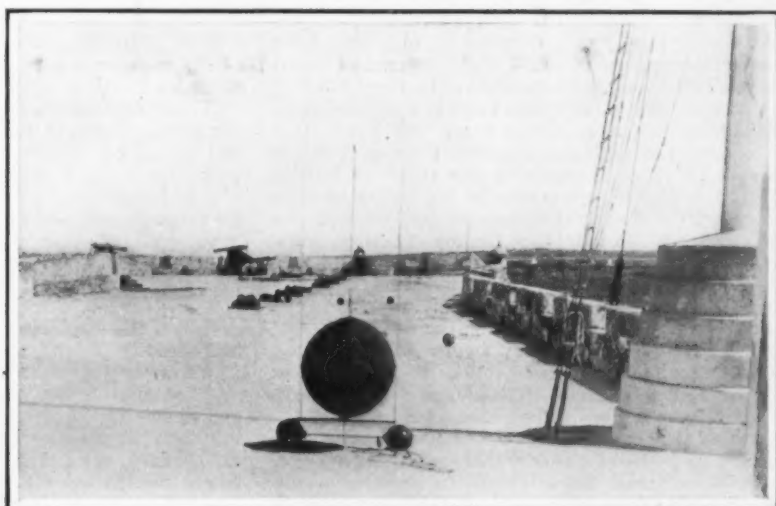
THE EVIL-FAMED "LAUREL DITCH" OF THE CABANA, WHERE, UNDER SPANISH RULE, MANY CUBAN PATRIOTS WERE SHOT TO DEATH.



ANCIENT SPANISH MONUMENT ON THE RAMPARTS OF THE CABANA, ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE HEROISM OF THE SOLDIERS OF SPAIN.



THE OLDEST PORT IN CUBA—LA FUERZA, BUILT IN 1538, AND STANDING OPPOSITE THE PLAZA DE ARMAS, HAVANA.



THE LARGE TIME-BALL (IN FOREGROUND) ON THE WALLS OF MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA, WHICH, FOR YEARS, DROPPED AT THE NOON-HOUR.



TYPICAL RURAL GUARDSMEN STATIONED AT HAVANA'S MORRO CASTLE.



ENTRANCE TO SAN SEVERINO CASTLE AT MATANZAS.



RURAL-GUARD OFFICERS AT SAN SEVERINO CASTLE, WITH A 150-YEAR-OLD MORTAR IN THE CENTRE.

QUAINT AND MEDIAEVAL FORTRESSES OF CUBA.

OLD-FASHIONED MILITARY DEFENSES WHICH RECALL THE DARKEST CHAPTERS OF THE ISLAND'S CHANGEFUL HISTORY.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See page 446.

Shall a Bloody Crime Become a National Issue?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S vigorous and convincing reply to the socialist who criticised him for calling Moyer and Haywood, now on trial at Boise, Idaho, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as "undesirable citizens as Harriman," has been approved by the great mass of the people of this country. But it has displeased certain political labor agitators who have tried to stir up resentment among the working classes against the President, and to convict him, in the minds of the unthinking, of being false to the principle of "the square deal." The efforts of these would-be disturbers of the peace are vain, however, for there is admittedly no better friend of labor—union or non-union—than the President himself. His letter has been highly commended by the press generally, and has added materially to his political strength and popularity. In order to show fully the President's justification for characterizing Moyer and Haywood as he did, it is pertinent to recall the circumstances surrounding the murder for complicity in which they are now to be tried.



CHARLES H. MOYER,
President of the Western Federation
of Miners, charged with complicity
in the murder of Steunenberg.

For a complete story of the crime and its causes it would be necessary to go back fifteen years to the labor agitation in the Rocky Mountain mining States, fostered by the Western Federation of Miners, the richest, strongest, and most perfectly organized body of its kind in the world. It is sufficient for the purposes of this brief history to say that the murders and other acts of violence committed by the members of that organization during the Coeur d'Alene, Telluride, and Cripple Creek strikes were so atrocious that they shocked the world at the time of their commission. In 1896 Frank Steunenberg was elected Governor of Idaho on the Democratic ticket. He was a young farmer and sheepman, extremely popular and without an enemy when he entered upon the duties of his administration. But he conceived those duties to include the obligation to maintain order and put down violence with a strong hand; and so, when an organized band of union miners of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho dynamited the big mill of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, going to the place in a special train, and the mine-owners and other property-holders asked him to send the militia to suppress the rioting which followed, he ordered troops to the scene of trouble and put the district under martial law. The strikers showed fight, and several serious encounters with the militia ensued. Finally the famous "bull-pen" or stockade was established, in which the soldiers imprisoned the most violent and dangerous disturbers of the peace. This vigorous policy resulted in the defeat of the strikers; non-union men were brought into Idaho from Missouri; the permit system was put into operation, whereby no miner who was objectionable to the owners could secure work; and the mines were kept at work, and the miners shared in the general prosperity.

Through all these troubled times Governor Steunenberg had been threatened by the disaffected miners, but he disregarded the attempts to intimidate him, served a second term with credit, and retired to private life. The Federation, however, had not forgotten his part in the contest for law and order. On the night of December 30th, 1905, while entering his home, he was blown to atoms by a bomb which had been placed under the sidewalk. The first man arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime was Harry Orchard, a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Powder, wires, fuses, and other materials for the making of bombs were found in his room. While he was detained in custody he made a confession of the murder, directly charging Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, William D. Haywood, its secretary, and G. A. Pettibone, another member of the organization, with having plotted Steunenberg's murder and with having furnished the money to bring it about. They were arrested in Denver on February 18th, 1906, and were carried, under heavy guard, to Idaho, where they have since remained in custody, the efforts of their attorneys to secure their release by habeas-corpus proceedings having been unavailing. Their trial is now (May 9th) beginning in the District Court at Boise, Idaho, United States Senator W. E. Borah being of counsel for the State, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, for the prisoners.

Orchard's confession is sensational and gives the details of the alleged plot with the utmost particularity. It tells of repeated attempts to "do" Steunenberg before the successful one. He watched his victim for weeks to become acquainted with his daily routine, and was thus enabled to plant his bomb and to explode it at the front gate of Steunenberg's home at the moment the doomed man opened it. It had been agreed that he should receive \$3,800 for his work. His story, if confirmed, will clear up a number of other murder mysteries connected with the

miners' warfare against society in Colorado and Idaho—a warfare beside which the terrorizing tactics of the once notorious "Molly Maguires" of the Pennsylvania coal fields appear as mere child's play. The most wholesale "job" of the series planned by the "inner circle" of the federation, according to Orchard, was the dynamiting of the Independence (Colorado) railroad station as a train was drawing near it, loaded with non-union men employed in the Findley mine. Nineteen men were blown up when Orchard touched off that bomb. This plot, the confession says, was hatched in Haywood's rooms in Denver. The killing of the superintendent and foreman of the Vin-



EX-GOVERNOR FRANK STEUNENBERG,
Of Idaho, who was killed by a bomb in revenge for his action in
suppressing the Coeur d'Alene mining riots.

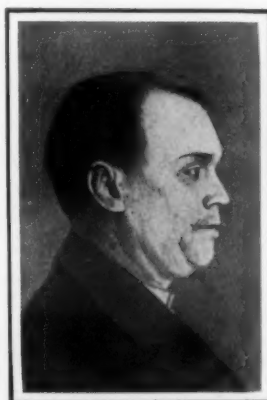
dicator mine was a mistake, according to Orchard; the bomb was placed at the wrong level and should have killed fifteen or twenty non-union men instead of these two. These and many other details of the confession, it is said, are corroborated by the statements of Steve Adams, who was jailed soon after Orchard made his startling revelations.

The question of these men's guilt or innocence of the particular crime with which they are charged is to be settled by judicial methods. As to their sympathy with the general policy of violence and bloodshed which characterized the Western Federation of Miners there can be no question. They were never at any pains, in the days of their power, to make any serious disclaimer of their friendly attitude toward individuals who employed such tactics against mine-owners and non-union men. The question, then, "Are such men desirable citizens?" would seem to be purely a rhetorical one, to which no one but an anarchist could return an affirmative answer.

The trial of men accused of crimes so monstrous and so subversive of a republican form of government would in itself have attracted attention throughout the country, but the interest of the public has been heightened by the attack which has been made upon President Roosevelt for his reference to the accused



G. A. PETTIBONE,
Formerly a member of the federation,
now a Denver business
man, on trial with Moyer
and Haywood.



HARRY ORCHARD,
Who confessed that he killed Steunenberg at the order of Moyer,
Haywood, and
Pettibone.

men—in an entirely incidental way—as "undesirable citizens." This attack took shape in a letter of remonstrance addressed to him by Honore Jaxon, chairman of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference at Chicago. The President's characteristically straightforward acceptance of the challenge conveyed in it is so sane and illuminating a document as to merit a prominent place on the wall of every labor-union headquarters in the country. We reproduce his letter to Mr. Jaxon in full:

April 22d, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th instant, in which you inclose the draft of the formal letter which is to follow. I have been notified that several delegations, bearing similar requests, are on the way hither. In the letter you, on behalf of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, protest against certain language I used in a recent letter, which you assert to be designed to influence the course of justice in the case of the trial for murder of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed "Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference," with the headlines, "Death Cannot, Will Not and Shall Not Claim Our Brothers." This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary of the Western Federation
of Miners, a co-defendant
with Moyer.

But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticisms upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object, I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs on the other, as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman. I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg. If they are guilty, they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty, they certainly ought not to be punished.

But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of Legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair dealing business men.

They stand as the representatives of these men who, by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire, and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence.

If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand and on the other hand those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring man.

Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor, by the formation of societies and in other ways, to influence the course of justice in this matter. I have received many such letters as yours. Accompanying them were newspaper clippings announcing demonstrations, parades, and mass meetings designed to show that the representatives of labor, without regard to the facts, demand the acquittal of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer. Such meetings can, of course, be designed only to coerce court or jury in rendering a verdict, and they therefore deserve all the condemnation which you in your letters say should be awarded to those who endeavor improperly to influence the course of justice.

You would, of course, be entirely within your rights if you merely announced that you thought Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were "desirable citizens," though in such a case I should take frank issue with you and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable a type of citizenship as can be found in this country; a type which, in the letter to which you so unreasonably take exception, I showed not to be confined to any one class, but to exist among some representatives of great capitalists as well as among some representatives of wage-workers.

In that letter I condemned both types. Certain representatives of the great capitalists in turn condemned me for including Mr. Harriman in my condemnation of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. Certain of the representatives of labor in their turn condemned me because I included Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens together with Mr. Harriman. I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other. I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage-earners or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to me a mark of utter insincerity to fail thus to condemn both, and to apologize for either robs the man thus apologizing of all right to condemn any wrongdoing in any men, rich or poor, in public or in private life.

You say you ask for a "square deal" for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say "square deal" I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing, and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing. I stand for equal justice to both, and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregations of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organization in the country.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Honore Jaxon, chairman, No. 667 West Lake Street, Chicago.



MAUDE KNOWLTON, IN "THE CHORUS LADY," AT THE HACKETT THEATRE. *Hall.*



THE RECONCILIATION SCENE IN THE LAST ACT OF "COMTESSE COQUETTE," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE—ARTHUR FORREST AS THE COUNT, MME. NAZIMOVA AS THE COUNTESS, AND MARIE ALLEN AS THE MAID.—*Hallen.*



ETHEL BARRYMORE AS THE HEROINE IN "COUSIN KATE," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



CECIL OWEN, OF THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE STOCK COMPANY. *White.*



ELSIE JANIS, WHOM A COURT DECISION HAS RELEASED FROM HER "VANDERBILT CUP" CONTRACT, AND WHO HAS JOINED PERCY WILLIAMS'S VAUDEVILLE FORCES.—*Hall.*



ROBERT MANTELL, APPEARING IN SHAKESPEARIAN REPERTORY AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.



ANNA HELD, WHOSE SUCCESSFUL RUN IN "THE PARISIAN MODEL" CONTINUES AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Marceau.*



THE PIQUANT DUTCH SEXTETTE IN "THE WHITE HEN," AT THE CASINO THEATRE. *Otto Sarony.*



EDDIE FOY AS THE GARDENER IN "THE ORCHID," THE MIRTHFUL MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*Gilbert and Bacon.*



STUDIO SCENE IN THE PRETTY DREAM-PLAY, "THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—*George R. Lawrence Company.*

LATE SPRING ATTRACTIONS THAT HOLD THE NEW YORK STAGE.
FOOTLIGHT FAVORITES AND SCENES FROM POPULAR PRODUCTIONS THAT CONTINUE TO DRAW LARGE METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES.

CUBA'S ANCIENT AND HISTORIC FORTRESSES

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE FORTS of Cuba are interesting from a historic point of view, as well as for the purpose to which they have been put since the establishment of the republic. During the early days of Spanish rule these forts were sometimes called upon to defend the island from foreign invasion, and often from pirates, but during the last fifty years they were generally used as prisons for the custody of natives who may have violated the law or incurred the displeasure of the authorities. To-day they are mere show places, although some are occupied by the constabulary of the island, who are known as the rural guard. These peace officers were organized in 1899, and were chiefly recruited from the ranks of the Cuban army. Many of these young men are now stationed at forts where their fathers met death in their struggle for liberty.

The rural guards at present number several thousands, and are distributed among two hundred and fifty posts. They are neat in appearance, wearing khaki uniforms similar to those of the American soldiers. They are armed with Remington rifles, and while their marksmanship has been the subject of much ridicule, they may be regarded as fairly well fitted for their duties. Many of the men ride well and present a fine appearance on horseback with their leather trappings. Like all the Latin races, they are of extremely nervous temperament, and are always restless. Powdering the face is quite common in Cuba, and to this custom the rural guard is no exception. He is also fond of cologne, and his favorite perfume reminds one of that used in cheap toilet soaps of the States.

His duties are many, but his principal task is to patrol the country and preserve order, especially about the sugar plantations. The behavior of the rural guards is exemplary; intoxication among them is uncommon, and they are always quiet and reserved. The officers, as a rule, are intelligent and refined gentlemen, and one of the most pleasant memories of my visit to Cuba was a delightful hour which I spent in talking with one who had charge of a post in the interior of the island. Our conversation was hampered somewhat by his imperfect English, or perhaps I should say by my lack of knowledge of Spanish; consequently bows, smiles, and gestures were frequently necessary to convey ideas.

Cubans seem to have had a surfeit of army, and the majority of them look upon a large standing army with disfavor, not only as causing a useless expenditure

of millions of dollars, but because it takes labor from the fields, where it is so much needed. Years would be required to recruit a standing army unless it were done by conscription, as there is even difficulty in keeping up the required number of rural guards. The Cuban is naturally not combative, and the confining life of a soldier is irksome to him. In that climate he would rather play, and it does not take long for American residents to feel the same way.

Many of the old forts are full of interest to the visitor. La Fuerza, which in English means "the fort," was built in 1538 and is the oldest fortification in America, with one exception—a fort in Santo Domingo. It stands on the Plaza de Armas near the Palace in Havana, and for many years was the only defense of the island. So great was its importance in the early days that battle-ships were compelled to salute it when passing. It was also the official residence of the early Governors and Captain-Generals. To-day it serves as a hall for the safe-keeping of national archives, while one of its historic chambers is given over to the dynamos used in lighting the Palace and Senate buildings. An excellent view of the harbor is obtainable from its tower, where is hung a large bell bearing the date of 1706.

For more than three hundred years Morro Castle has stood at the entrance of Havana harbor. It is built and hewn out of solid rock. Its dark, gloomy, bullet-marked walls, half covered with moss, suggest the many horrible scenes enacted there. It is surrounded by a moat which is seventy feet deep, and the entrance is effected by a drawbridge which crosses the great ditch to the sally-port. Once inside, one sees dungeons and high-stepped stairways which seem to lead to impenetrable darkness. At one point a chute is built in the wall, and there is a tradition that many bodies of political prisoners, as well as the refuse from the fort, found their way by this outlet to the sharks which still infest the waters about the castle. On the ramparts there is a signal station, where flags announce to the residents of Havana the coming of a ship, also its nationality. The guns are of little use, save as ornaments and in firing salutes, which is done on the slightest provocation.

The principal point of interest at the large Cabana fortification is the "Laurel Ditch," where scores of Cuban patriots met their death by the arbitrary decree of Spain. A bronze memorial to these martyrs, pro-

vided by popular subscription, has been set in the wall. It represents a dying patriot being received by an angel. A superb view of Havana is to be had from a point near the marble shaft which was erected to commemorate the heroism of the Spanish soldiers who repulsed the Lopez expedition in 1851. At one time there was an inscription in bronze upon the monument, but little by little the letters were picked off by tourists and carried away as souvenirs. The Cabana fortress covers a large area of ground, and was erected at a cost of \$14,000,000. La Punta, which means "point," is on the opposite side of the harbor, and was built in 1659. It is a low-bastioned fort, and is used as barracks for the rural guards. The San Severino Castle at Matanzas is not large, but has a particularly picturesque setting on the water front. The guns are of the finest bronze, and when struck have the ringing sound of a bell.

To the American, Morro Castle at Santiago will prove especially interesting, for it was off this great pile of masonry that Hobson, under its very guns, sunk the *Merrimac*, and it was off there, too, that the Spanish fleet met defeat. The approach to Santiago is through an entrance which is only one hundred and eighty yards wide and directly under the battlements of Morro. The fort is unoccupied, and the visitor may wander at will about the cell in which Hobson was imprisoned, and down through weird passageways to the water's edge. The American troops and rural guards live side by side in the rear of the fort. There is a queer old well on the ramparts, and odd round sentry-boxes, which resemble bird-houses, ornament the corners.

I met a man in Santiago who was a thoroughly patriotic Cuban gentleman. He had suffered much at the hands of the Spaniards, and the story of his incarceration at Morro is, perhaps, only one of many instances of Spanish injustice and of the system of graft under which the Cubans learned the arts of government. After a long confinement there he was sent to Spain; later he was brought back, and finally the captain in charge announced that if \$600 could be raised he could go free. The money was paid to the officer, the prison door was left open and the prisoner walked out—a free man, exempt from further interference, but with increased contempt for a government that seized the citizens without warrant of law and then connived at their release through official corruption.

Curious Sights in a Famous Cemetery.

GENOA, ITALY, April 17th, 1907.

IT DOES not seem possible that one could run across a comedy in such a solemn place as a cemetery; yet there is, so the optimist assures us, a little comedy in every situation. Surely, in the romance of the old chestnut-seller of Genoa, and the chagrin of her fortune-hunting spouse, both of whom figure in the local gossip, and one of whom is immortalized in marble in the Campo Santo, one must admit that the situation is not without its lighter side. The most serious-minded smile as they read the inscription which the shrewd old lady commanded the sculptor to chisel on her tomb.

Not so many years ago, so the story runs, one of the best-known figures in the streets of Genoa was that of an old woman who made a living selling chestnuts. She was without beauty, but was gifted with a quality which, no doubt, stood her in better stead—a native shrewdness which enabled her to buy her wares prudently and to sell them with profit. It does not require a large income to live in Genoa, especially when one has not acquired extravagant tastes, so, gradually the fortune of the worthy toiler grew, and finally became large enough to be talked about. A lad more noted for his good looks than for principle, or intellect, caught the rumor of the fortune, sought the chestnut merchant, and made straight for her heart, which was not long in responding. The subsequent marriage of the pair caused the knowing ones to smile.

After a short honeymoon it was brought to the notice of interested neighbors that the young husband was in search of work. His elderly bride disclaimed all knowledge of the rumored fortune, and said that, as she was almost without a penny, she expected that he, too, would put his shoulder to the wheel. Between them a comfortable home might be supported and an occasional evening at the theatre might be enjoyed. Not even yet having given up hope that the fortune would one day appear, the young husband led for a time an exemplary life, but finally patience gave place to discouragement and love's dream was shattered. Several years later the deserted wife died, and, like a mushroom in the night, sprang up in a conspicuous place in the Campo Santo a handsome monument representing, aside from the plot which it occupied, a snug fortune. The marble statue of life size represents the old lady, dressed in full-gathered skirt, silk apron, fringed shawl, and a rosary wound around her fingers. Lest there should be a doubt about the history of the original and her romance, the entire story is set upon the pedestal of the statue, explaining how the lady had been wooed, not, as she knew at the time, for her beauty or her virtue, but for her fortune, and how she had thwarted her mercenary lover by the purchase of this lasting memorial, which not only represented her

husband's disappointment, but might also serve as a warning to others. The statue is one of the most striking in the entire place.

Few travelers, whether for business or pleasure, who come within easy distance of Genoa fail to spend at least a day in the city of hills, in order to visit this famous Campo Santo, which, as a burial-place, has no equal in the world. The peculiar arrangement, the richness of the monuments, and the well-disposed shrubbery give one the impression of an artistic garden rather than a cemetery, for there is little to suggest the latter as it is suggested in the modern cemeteries in our country. Truly it is a wonderful sight, with its great colonnades and its groups of statuary, and even if one has not the morbid curiosity of many who find it pleasurable to inspect the burial-places of large cities, he may profitably spend an hour or two in this solemn precinct, where sculptors, principally natives of Genoa, have works which would make any one famous. Laid out in the form of a huge square, the centre is planted with shrubs and flowers, and here the poorer classes are buried, each grave being marked with a small stone and a lantern of fanciful design hanging at either end. In the lofty corridors of marble which extend around the entire square are the tombs and monuments of the wealthy and noble of Genoa.

The corridors are about fifteen feet in width and are lined on either side with groups of statuary, all of which are of life size, and the majority of which are faithful portraits of those whom they commemorate. Very curious to foreign eyes do the figures look in their faithfully-reproduced dresses of long ago. Here one may see the chignons of the 'sixties, boys in sailor suits, and men in frock coats. Many of the figures and groups are very beautiful, and the work is executed with much delicacy of expression. So natural and lifelike are some of the figures that, were it not for the fact that they are all startlingly white, one might easily mistake them at a short distance for living persons.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

Good News for Prudential Policy-holders.

FORMER United States Senator John F. Dryden has returned to Newark fully recovered from the illness which prompted him to withdraw from the senatorial contest, and has actively resumed business relations. When asked for an expression of opinion as to the effect of radical insurance legislation enacted by the different States during the past few months, Senator Dryden said:

"There has been much new legislation upon the subject of life insurance and many important measures have been passed, while many others are still pending. While it is too early to forecast the future effect of the new laws, The Prudential may be relied upon to meet the situation in a spirit of the utmost

fairness. Not only has the company always done what it was legally required to do, but has gone far beyond the mere letter of the law and in the most liberal spirit has extended to the policy-holders the privileges and advantages of one concession after another. In other words, the company has always tried to do more than the law required, and it may be relied upon to continue so to do. In the final analysis statute requirements at the best are a declaration of a broad and general principle of administration, and in the execution of details a successful company must necessarily be governed by a higher law than a statute—a moral obligation which calls for the most liberal treatment of the insured, compatible with safety.

"In pursuance of this policy it has been my pleasure to sign an order in conformity with a resolution passed by the board of directors of The Prudential Insurance Company, granting concessions this year to industrial policy-holders in The Prudential who have attained the age of seventy-five years, which will result in relieving holders of a great many thousands of policies from the payment of any further premiums, costing the company over \$750,000, and a continuance of this policy during the next ten years, it is estimated, over three and one-quarter millions of dollars. These concessions, I understand, will affect proportionately more policies than a similar change in any other industrial insurance company. Other voluntary concessions in the form of increased benefits, cash and mortuary dividends, more liberal paid-up policies, etc., not called for by law or contract, have been made, aggregating over eight million dollars, and this large amount will be necessarily greatly added to in the future."

Worth a Dollar If a Cent.

From the Nunda (N. Y.) News, April 20th.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY of April 18th is the best and most interesting number of this highly illustrated weekly we have ever seen. This single number is worth one dollar if it is worth a cent.

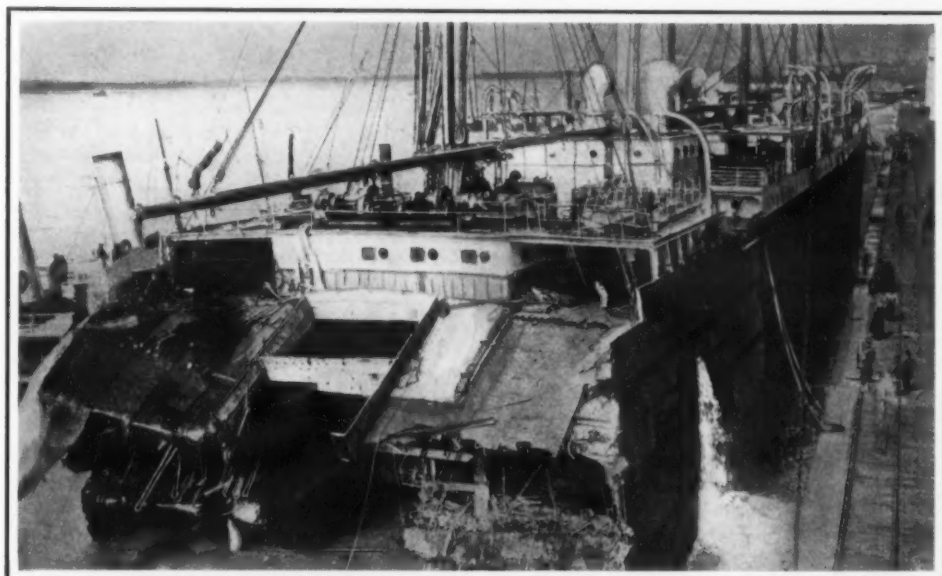
Skin Purification

EFFECTED BY CUTICURA SOAP, OINTMENT, AND PILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

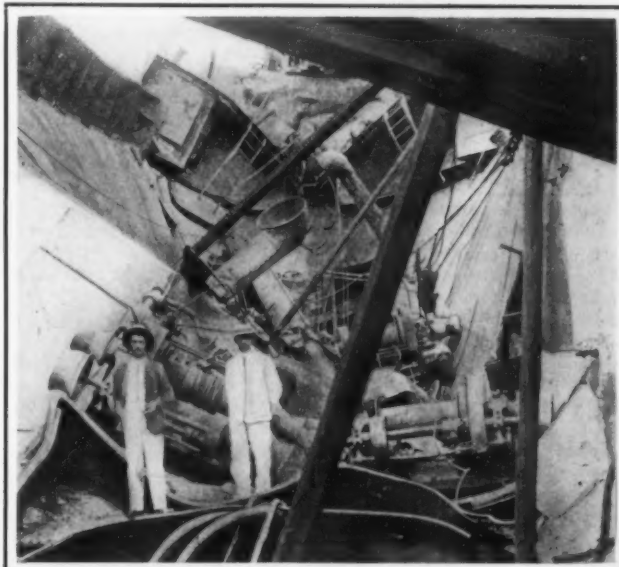
The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ring-worm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk-crust, tetter, eczema, or salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by the testimony of the civilized world.



GREATEST LIBRARY READING-ROOM IN THE WORLD—THAT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, NOW IN ITS FIFTIETH YEAR, UNDERGOING EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.—*Sphere*.



A STRANDED OCEAN LINER SAVED BY DYNAMITE—AFTER-PART OF THE "SUEVIC," WHICH WAS BLOWN LOOSE AND TOWED INTO SOUTHAMPTON.—*Black and White*.



PART OF THE GLASGOW STEAMSHIP "NETHERTON," AFTER A FIRE WHICH BURNED IN HER HOLD SEVEN DAYS.—*Sphere*.



PERILOUS MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING AMONG THE PEAKS OF TYROL.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



A KING IN SUSPENDERS—ALFONSO OF SPAIN AT HIS FAVORITE GAME OF TENNIS.—*Graphic*.



BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST BATTLE-SHIP—H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT" FLYING THE ADMIRAL'S FLAG.—*Black and White*.

LIFE AS THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS SEES IT.

A VARIETY OF SCENES OF CURRENT INTEREST, DEPICTED BY EUROPEAN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Where Great Copper Profits Are Certain.

THE Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which has been operating its great copper mine in Michigan for thirty-five years, and which has paid dividends to its stockholders of \$100,000,000, recently closed a contract for millions of tons of copper metal for delivery in April, May, and June at twenty-six and one-half cents a pound for April, and twenty-six cents a pound for May and June. This one sale alone means a profit and dividends to the stockholders of this company of probably not less than a clean \$1,000,000. That is what the copper business does for the owners of copper stocks.

Occasionally there is a little flurry in Wall Street, and some of the speculative stocks temporarily decline a few cents; but while this stock-jobbing is in progress the big producers continue to make their own contracts with the big consumers—and at prices that are steadily advancing. George Westinghouse, head of the great electric company bearing his name, and other large users of copper predict that the demand for the metal will continually increase. The mines of the United States exported last year 468,000,000 pounds of copper, for England, France, Germany, and Belgium depend mainly on this country for their supply.

There is no way more certain to make an investment that will yield great, increasing, and permanent dividends than by buying shares in a proven copper mine, controlled and operated by strong, honest, and skilled men, which, because it requires funds for development and equipment, is offering its stock for subscription at a low price. It is by following this course that men and women have already made fortunes out of copper in this country.

The readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY already know something of the copper mines of The Copper Belt Mines Company, of Chicago. These mines are in Wyoming. They lie in the great mineral belt which extends from South Dakota across Wyoming and into Colorado. The development of these mines under the able personal direction of Mr. Edwin Hall, president of the company, has proven the existence of high-grade copper ore, and has given to the stockholders of that company the assurance that their mine will be one of the richest producers in the United States. A recent strike in that mine, which is being much talked about in copper circles, indicates the existence of large and permanent bodies of sulphide ores at depth. As soon as these developments have been carried along a little further, it will be impossible to obtain shares in The Copper Belt Mines Company excepting at a very high cost. Already the price of the stock is rapidly advancing and it presents an opportunity to secure a most profitable investment in copper, if any of its treasury shares can now be had.

Mr. Arthur A. Taylor, suite 407, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, is the treasurer of this company, and in charge of its financial affairs. Those who are interested in the best copper propositions

should not neglect this opportunity to write to Mr. Taylor immediately and learn the price of the shares of his company and their chance for obtaining any of these shares before another advance occurs.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DAVID WILLCOX, of New York, ex-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who committed suicide at sea.



DAVID WILLCOX,
Former president of the
Delaware and Hudson
Railroad.

Denni Kearney, of San Francisco, formerly prominent as a radical labor leader and anti-Chinese agitator.

Andre Theuriet, of Paris, the novelist and poet.

Judge John E. W. Addison, of London, chief prosecuting counsel in the famous Maybrick case.

Rufus Small, of Brooklyn, N. Y., oldest insurance agent in the country, and once a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Robert Bradley, of Wilcox, Va., better known as "Virginia" Bradley, turfman and owner of noted sires.

Professor Albert Ritter von Mosetig-Moorhof, of Vienna, famous surgeon and first user of iodoform in surgical cases.

Dr. Nelson C. N. Randolph, of Charlottesville, Va., great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Maud Harrison, of New York, formerly a well-known actress.

Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, of New York, once confessor of Emperor Napoleon III., of France, and godfather to King Alfonso of Spain.

Rufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of the State of Georgia.

S. T. K. Prime, of Chicago, widely known as an expert collector of crop reports.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests for 1907 in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Special attention is also called to the comic photo contest, which will from time to time hereafter be a feature of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. In this competition all camerists are invited to take part. A prize of \$5 will be awarded for the best picture in each group; a prize of \$3 for the picture next in excellence, and a prize of \$2 for the third in point of merit. For all other comic pictures accepted \$1 each will be paid.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photo-

graphs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence; the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Amateur Christmas Photographs Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.

Brain Workers' Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

RESTS and strengthens the tired and confused brain and induces good appetite and restful sleep.

Milk That Is Wholesome.

SINCE the scientific handling and preservation of milk, originated by Gail Borden in the early '50's, the use of Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has become general; but for those purposes where an unsweetened milk is preferred, Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk fills every requirement.



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers



[NOTICE—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

WE ARE taking the rest cure. Our boundless and long-continued prosperity has tired us out. The Western Electric Company, of Chicago, recently dropped 5,000 of its 25,000 employes because the high prices of materials and labor led its customers to the conclusion that by waiting a while they could get things cheaper. News dispatches also report that the drastic anti-railroad legislation of Michigan has put an end to railway construction in that State, and that little new mileage has been built in Michigan during the last five years. It is added that from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 acres of good lands in the northern part of Michigan, that the railroads would have developed by extensions, have been sold for non-payment of taxes and taken over by the State.

It is estimated that contemplated railway improvements and extensions, exceeding in cost over \$400,000,000, have been postponed this year because the railroads have decided that the time has come to take a rest. It is impossible for them to obtain new capital except at prohibitive interest rates, and anti-railroad laws are being passed in such numbers, and are so severely restrictive, that railroads are shutting down in every direction and preparing to take a rest. Bond and stock sales in Wall Street have fallen off to a low ebb. Dullness has super-

seded the lively times of a year ago, and investors and speculators are both inclined to take a rest. The same condition prevails abroad, and dullness in all the stock exchanges of the world seems to be marked. Cablegrams announce a drop in the prices of many recently-introduced stocks on the Paris bourse. Not only American securities, but those of all the other countries are in light demand, and many reported as "practically unsalable except at great sacrifice."

It is estimated that there are 300,000 shareholders of the leading railways in the United States, ranging from 50,000 in the Pennsylvania, 18,000 in the Atchison, 14,000 in the Union Pacific, and 12,000 in New York Central, to a few hundred each in the smaller railways. All these shareholders have reason to feel anxiety over the outburst of anti-railway sentiment which appears to have only begun in the United States. Not only are State Legislatures passing the severest supervisory and tax laws, but the courts seem to have caught the fever, and are upholding railway legislation that had been thought to be unconstitutional, and reversing decisions in important cases. The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the subjugating influences of the "big stick," is not far in the rear. Four years ago this commission declared that the Union Pacific Railway had not violated the law in making an allowance to a shipper who furnished elevator service under arrangement with the railway. The Interstate Commerce Commission has now decided that such an allowance by the Union Pacific is a rebate and an unlawful discrimination whenever it involves a profit above the actual cost to such shipper of the service rendered.

This cuts off one more source of profit to the railways, and I do not say that it should not be cut off. This is a minor matter compared with the proposition

finding favor in many of the States, and even at Washington, for a reduction of the valuation of all the railways to their real basis of cost. What this means has been shown in Minnesota, where a legislative investigating committee has reported that the railroad properties in that State, which have been capitalized at \$400,000,000, should be valued practically at half these figures if all the water were squeezed out of them. What will the stockholders and the owners of the junior bonds, representing in whole or part this excessive cost for "water," do if the Legislature of Minnesota or the Federal government, under the inspiration of the all-pervading Bryanism, compel the railroads either to get rid of the "water" in the capitalization, or what is equivalent to this action, reduce the charges for freight and passenger service until they represent only a fair interest or dividend-earning power on the actual valuation of the properties?

A reduction in charges is, of course, at the bottom of the agitation for a revaluation of railway properties. In Minnesota, for instance, the investigating committee reports that on the real valuation of the railways in that State they earned 18 per cent. profit last year on an average. It is very easy to argue from this statement that this is an excessive profit and that the railroads, therefore, should reduce their charges so as to cut the profit in two. It is not surprising to hear that the great railways are already engaging the best talent they can to supervise the work of making a revaluation of their properties. Nor is it surprising that American railway securities are growing in disfavor abroad, and that the New York, New Haven and Hartford 4 per cent. bond issue in Paris, underwritten by a French syndicate and made attractive by its issuance in small denominations for the convenience of the great mass of French investors who deal

in small things, and by its exemption from all French taxation, is not being taken, though French investors regard 4 per cent. as a very generous rate of interest.

Attacks on the railroads are proceeding from every quarter. The legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches of the government are vying with each other to see which can find the latest basis for an attack. One report has it that Western lawyers have recommended to the Attorney-General of the United States that he force the Union Pacific to return to the public domain millions of acres of land in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah which the railroad claims, but which, under a strict interpretation of the law, it is alleged to have forfeited. My good friend, President E. T. Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Western Pacific railways, one of the ablest and, at the same time one of the most modest, of our practical railway managers, sees no signs of diminishing business or industrial activity, but he admits that the corporations have been compelled to greatly retrench expenditures and restrict new work, and that a discouraging crop outlook would induce caution among merchants and men of business throughout the country, and create a moderate reaction, and thus a relaxation on the business strain.

The intense depression which the railways suffered as short a time ago as 1893 is not forgotten. Investors have short memories who cannot recall the financial difficulties within the past decade or two through which the Atchison, the Erie, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Reading, Northern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, Southern, the Frisco, Missouri Pacific, the Norfolk and Western have passed. With their largely increased capitalization, a return to the

Continued on page 450.

Prudential Liberality Again Displayed

The Most Important Voluntary Benefit Ever Granted

By The Prudential is now Announced.

All Industrial Policies now in Force under which the Insured have attained age 75, or under which the Insured may attain age 75 during 1907, will be made Free or Paid-up Policies and the

Further Payment of Premiums Will Not Be Required

After the Insured has reached the said age.

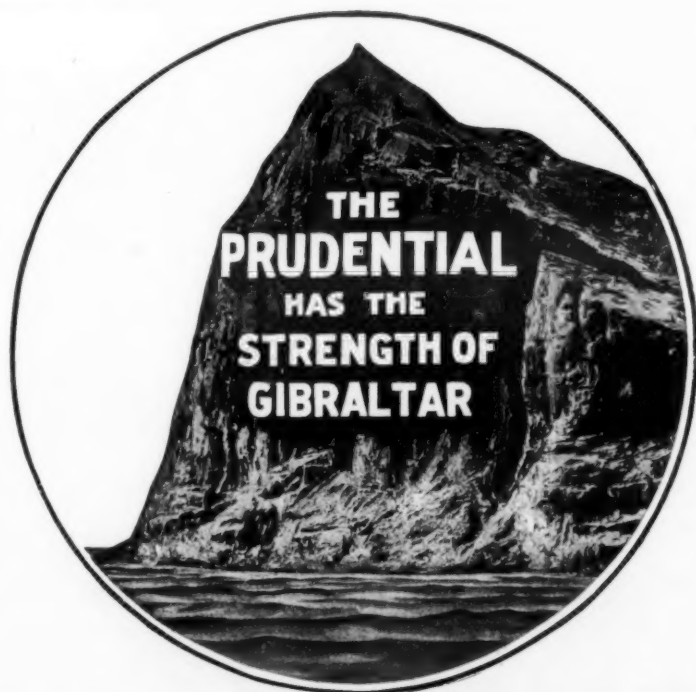
The Business of The Prudential is so large that, should the present plan be continued, it is estimated that the cost of this concession alone, in ten years, would be over

Three and One-Quarter Million Dollars

For years it has been the practice of The Prudential to add to the benefits already accorded to those who insure with us, giving Policyholders more than their Contracts called for when experience demonstrates that we can safely do so. These VOLUNTARY CONCESSIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS already aggregate more than

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

and every year adds to this amount.



The Company which deals with Policyholders in this spirit of Liberality and fairness, combined with absolute Financial security, is the Company you should insure in.

John F. Dryden
President.

Write To-day for Information showing what One Dollar
a Week invested in Life Insurance Will Do. Dept. S.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 448.

conditions which existed less than ten years ago would put some of these railroads once more in the shadow of bankruptcy. It is not surprising, therefore, that business men and manufacturers who deal particularly with the great railways in furnishing them with supplies and equipment are publicly expressing deep anxiety over the outlook and uniting in an appeal to the public and to those in power for a halt in the uprising against the railroads. In one of these appeals, it is stated that the railroad interests, next to farming, are the largest in the country. There is no doubt as to the truth of this statement. A crop failure, it is conceded, would be a public calamity of the greatest proportion; but does anybody stop to think that next to such a failure the gravest calamity would be the breaking down of our great railroad corporations, and the renewal of such an era of widespread bankruptcy and ruin as we had in 1893?

Realizing this situation, is it surprising that the money-markets abroad are closed against us, and that railroads which had been tiding over the perils of the present in the hope that they would be of brief duration, by making short-term loans at excessive interest charges, are wondering what they shall do when these loans mature? This is one of the gravest questions to be considered, and, unless a change in public sentiment is brought about shortly, it may precipitate the acute trouble which every one is most anxious to avoid. Let it be borne in mind that stability and confidence are essential to prosperity. It is fortunate that nearly all the nations of the world have placed their currency on a gold basis, and that we have thus finally escaped the perils of free silver. This stability of the world's currency has added to the wealth of every nation and given value to all our tokens of credit in the shape of bank bills and similar obligations on paper. Undoubtedly, with the increase in such tokens, concurrent with a great increase in the production of gold, all the peoples of the world have been enjoying extraordinary prosperity, none of them to a greater degree than those of the United States.

If this unparalleled prosperity has overstrained our resources, the natural result will be a halt in establishing new enterprises and developing old ones, and a healthful period of restfulness and recuperation. This we could have without discomfort or suffering, but if, at this time, in the earnest effort to correct abuses that have arisen in the management of corporate enterprises, we go too far by placing unnecessary restrictions and hardships upon the investment of capital, we shall invite not only a period of repose, but such uncertainty, doubt, and distrust that before we realize our danger we shall have pulled down the pillars that support the temple of prosperity and buried the nation in its ruins.

Let it not be understood that I am sounding a pessimistic note. It is not fair to misrepresent conditions or to exaggerate perils. I have great faith in

the abiding and saving common-sense of the American people. It has stood them in good need in every great emergency heretofore, but he who sees the peril and fails to point it out does not perform his whole duty.

The stock market has this to be said in its favor: It is now on a level at which one can invest his money as profitably as he can loan it on the Street. A year ago the situation was reversed. Then many securities were on a 2½ or 3½ per cent. basis. Now dividend-paying stocks of the best kind are yielding 4 per cent., and many industrials, and some railroad preferred stocks, are yielding from 5 to 8½ per cent. per annum. If the wave of unrest and of railway antagonism now sweeping over the country should subside without doing further damage, stocks might be regarded as on an attractive level; but so much depends upon the outlook for the crops and upon the result of the approaching presidential contest, that it is safe to move slowly. This is what our largest and most conservative interests generally are doing.

What a further reduction of railway rates would mean is shown by President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western, in a recent interview. He says that a reduction of 10 per cent. of last year's gross earnings would wipe out the average railroad dividend, including that on New York Central, Lake Shore, and on the common stocks of St. Paul and Northwestern. He adds, "Without considering the reduction that will be caused by State legislation, we have to face a 10 per cent. increase in operating expenses this year. In a month or two we will all see it." President Stickney says that "the supreme cause of the railroad difficulty is the inflation of securities up to a short time ago." This cause has been sought out by legislators who are endeavoring to rectify it, as in the case of the State of Minnesota, by a re-valuation of railroad properties and a reduction of charges for freight and passenger traffic to a basis that will give a fair profit on the real cost of the railroads. Theoretically this may seem to be right; but practically it will inflict untold hardship on many innocent holders of inflated securities. The ruin that would follow such a course would be so widespread that I doubt if it will be carried out.

"H." Syracuse: Thank you for your information. I am always glad to be advised as to the inside workings of any corporation. The statements you make about the annual report I find to be correct.

"J. M." Minneapolis: You are mistaken as to Harriman's connection with the Kansas City Southern Ry. He formerly had it in hand, but it was taken from his control by Herman Sietcken and others, and has been doing better ever since.

"McA." New Hartford, Conn.: The Hall Signal Co. has been making a great deal of money, but the tendency of railways to shut down on all new and improved equipment will probably be reflected in the earnings of the equipment companies, including the Hall. It might be well to wait.

"American Ice." Toronto: 1. American Ice securities pay 13-4 per cent. quarterly, and earned a great deal more than this last year. 2. Its price has not declined more than prices of other stocks of a similar character. The outlook for the current year must depend largely on weather conditions.

"R. F." Charleston, S. C.: 1. The railroads that have always been regarded as strong, even in times of panic, include the N. Y. Central, Chicago and Northwestern, St. Paul, New Haven, Illinois Central, and Pennsylvania. 2. The bonded indebtedness of the Erie is over \$90,000 a mile; of St. Paul, about \$18,000.

"S. Y." Plattsburg, N. Y.: Among the railways paying more than 6 per cent., at present prices, are Kansas City So. preferred around 60, netting over 61-2 per cent.; M. K. and T. preferred, around 66, netting about 6 per cent.; and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, around 75, netting over 61-2 per cent. National Biscuit, at 78, nets nearly 61-2 per cent., but I am chary of this stock because some of the best men in the biscuit business have recently allied themselves with independent concerns. Am. Can preferred, around 57, yields 83-4 per cent., and Distillers' Securities, around 70, yields 81-2 per cent. Among the safest of the industrials, as a dividend-payer, although it is in the control of a speculative management, Am. Sugar Refining must be included. Around 124 it yields over 51-2 per cent.

"W." Chattanooga: 1. The recent report of the Minnesota legislative committee on the railroads of that State was very severe on the Chicago Great Western. The capital stock and funded debt of the road were shown to be \$143,000 a mile, while the investigating committee valued it at only \$28,000 a mile. There is no doubt that the Great Western contains a good deal of water—much more than it should. 2. Some mystery attends the statement of President Mellen, of the New Haven, that it might part with its control of O. and W. under certain conditions. Mr. Mellen, when president of the Northern Pacific, and just before that stock began its great rise, gave out a very bearish interview regarding it. Whether the same tactics are being pursued with O. and W. or not, I do not know, but the fact remains that it earned 3 per cent. on the stock last year, and it is said it could very easily be made to earn 4 per cent., though it only pays 2. If the New Haven should sell it, it would hardly dispose of it at less than its purchase price, which was about \$48 a share. Therefore around 38 it has looked cheap.

Continued on page 451.

BOND SALESMEN WANTED

A well-known Wall Street Banking House wants capable men to sell a \$2,500,000 issue of a high grade 7% preferred stock of one of the most widely-known industrial corporations of the East. Unusual opportunity for men with good financial connections. Write, stating qualifications, Box 99, New York City.

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We offer for sale at par (\$100 per share) 7% preferred stock of a New England Industry noted for its remarkable development—one of the strongest and most successful concerns in the United States.

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We are developing a thousand acres of fertile land to a product which possesses an enormous capacity for profit-making, and we are offering to you an interest in this investment which will not only increase enormously in value, but will bring you a splendid annual income.

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Four hundred acres of our land are already planted to an **Elberta Peach Orchard** (50,000 trees) and your money will help to plant the balance of the thousand acres. Bearing peach orchards are worth \$300 an acre. Why? Because an acre of Elberta Peaches will net its owner one hundred dollars a year.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of the great Armour Packing Co., in the *Saturday Evening Post* of January 20, 1906, says, "Peach lands with bearing peach orchards command \$200 to \$300 an acre." Let us send you also the written testimony of many conservative bankers, more than corroborating these figures.

There is nothing about the following figures that you cannot understand or verify. 130 peach-trees to the acre, one bushel of fruit to the tree, at \$1 per bushel, means \$130 per acre. Less than 20% of this will care for the acre and all expenses of harvest. You may, until the present series of two hundred shares is sold, secure these shares (each representing an undivided acre of developed orchard) for only \$100 of your own money, paid in small instalments of only \$5 per month. This is worth investigating.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 450.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: I do not advise it. I have never believed in blind pools, especially at a time when money is in such urgent demand as it is at present.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: I do not regard the stock of the Multiphone Operating Co. as a purchase at \$4 a share, which is 40 per cent. of its par value. I would wait and see if it can demonstrate its ability to earn dividends on its capital of \$1,000,000.

"B." Crestline, O.: 1. If one has abundant resources to protect his purchases in case of further recession, U. P., St. Paul, and So. Pacific offer good opportunities for investment. 2. Your question is not very clear. There are no particular days in which a short and long interest predominate. All times and seasons are theirs.

"E. R. P." Milwaukee, Wis.: The short-time bond of the Memphis St. Louis and So. Eastern, guaranteed as it is by the Frisco, I regard as entirely safe. In the present depressed condition of the bond market, 96 is a good price for a 4-1-2 per cent. bond, yet few gilt-edged bonds are yielding as much as that at present. Many that are regarded as safe, but not gilt-edged, yield 5 per cent. Spencer Traak & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, New York, will send you a list on application.

"Investor," Pueblo, Col.: Some of the industrial preferred stocks offer very attractive opportunities for a good return just now. One of these, highly recommended, and that yields 7 per cent. net on the investment, is offered by the Regal Shoe Co., of which I have spoken before. This company is one of the most successful concerns of its character in the United States, and the preferred stock is preferred both as to dividends and assets, so that the dividend is a first charge on the earnings and the stock practically a first mortgage on the entire assets of the company.

"S. V." Norfolk, Va.: 1. The only objection investors have to the short-term notes of the railways is that they run for a limited period. Investors prefer a security that extends over some time, so that the investment will be securely placed for a number of years. Long-term bonds, as a rule, sell on a lower interest basis than short-term obligations. The West Shore 4 per cent., for instance, run nearly 1,000 years and sell above par, while short-term railroad notes at par pay from 5 to 7 per cent. 2. A number of industrial preferred stocks yield 7 per cent. You can get a list of short-term railroad notes and of industrials that return good dividends, by addressing Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York—a good house.

"C." Rutland, Vt.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Wisconsin Central preferred. The road has been expending a great deal of its earnings on improvements, and is developing very profitable traffic. It is believed that it could easily pay 4 per cent. on the preferred and, but for the anti-railway sentiment of the times, would be put on the dividend-paying basis this year. 2. If I had a profit in Steel common I should be inclined to take it. A slackening up in business would be felt in the Steel industry. It was only four years ago that the steel Trust was not earning full dividends on the preferred. The increasing demand for a reduction of the tariff will find expression, I believe, in an effort to cut down the duties on manufactured iron.

NEW YORK, May 2d, 1907.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

IF PUBLICITY is essential for the proper regulation of railway and industrial corporations, it is far more essential for mining companies. The suit recently brought against the United Copper Company to compel it to open its books justifies this statement. It was alleged that the company's money was being used to buy other property, but the officers declined to tell what properties had been bought, or the prices paid for them. The evidence tended to show that the company's funds were used in stock-market operations. It seems to me that every shareholder in the United Copper ought to have a chance to see the books, and to have his questions regarding the company's management frankly answered. If the funds of a mining company are to be turned over to the management to use as it may see fit, the gravest abuses may arise.

In this connection, the suit recently brought against the United Verde Company to compel it to disclose its earnings is a case in point. Why should there be secrecy about the earnings of a company, even though the majority of the stock is controlled by one man, as the majority of United Verde is controlled by Senator Clark, of Montana? It may be, as he says, that it is a close corporation, and that, therefore, its affairs have always been kept from the public; but

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"Is your chauffeur thoroughly competent?"
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why should any corporation, organized under public authority, and with a right to sell its shares to the public, be a closed book? At least, certain officials of the State government which gave the corporation its right to exist should be permitted to examine the books, and reports to stockholders should be made compulsory. I am not in sympathy with much of the outcry against the corporations, but I am in sympathy with it as far as it goes in demanding that stockholders on the minority side shall be given every opportunity to protect their interests, and shall have a right to hold to strict accountability any officer who diverts a company's funds to his own personal benefit, whether by speculation in Wall Street, by profitable private contracts in which he may be interested, or by direct diversion of funds.

The strength in mining stocks, in spite of the all-pervading dullness in railway and industrial securities, is suggestive. A halt in business prosperity might lead to lower prices for copper and some of the other common metals, but there are no evidences that copper will very soon sell again at the low and unprofitable figure at which it was quoted a few years ago. The gold, silver, and copper mines now being developed by modern methods promise to be placed on a more profitable basis than ever, and many who have turned away from Wall Street disgusted with its lonesomeness are putting their money into mining stocks of good promise.

"J. M. A." Omaha: The recent report of the Nipissing did not convey an assurance that the present dividend would be continued. Until the development of the mine proceeds to such an extent as to show the real value and character of its silver deposits, there must be uncertainty as to its future.

"J." Brooklyn: Senator Miller reports that the last advices from the Sierra Con. are the best that have been recently received, and that the recent strike of a fine ore body promises much for the future. He is on the way to the property for the purpose of pushing things all along the line, and says the outlook is extremely promising.

"S." Medina, N. D.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Hull Copper Company. The company may be worth \$2,500,000, which is the basis on which it is being offered, but I think, if you would make inquiry of the party who is said to

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have made an offer for the mine, you would be better satisfied. Such statements are very easily made, and often do not bear investigation.

"D. R." Brooklyn: 1. I know of none. 2. Red Top has a million capital and pays no dividends. 3. Goldfield Con. pays no dividends and the par value is \$10. 4. Jim Butler Tonopah has a capital of \$2,000,000, but is not a dividend payer. 5. The par value of Gibraltar is \$1. It pays no dividends and is capitalized at \$1,500,000. I see nothing but a speculation in any of these, and you must make up your own mind as to whether you care to speculate or not.

"D." Humboldt: 1. The Granby is in British Columbia, in the Yale district, near the United States line. 2. Jacob Langloeth is president and J. P. Graves vice president and general manager. The directors include George F. Baker, Jr., Payne Whitney, Henry Lee Higginson, and others of prominence. Its capital is \$15,000,000, par value \$100 a share. 3. It paid 3 per cent. March 30th. 4. It is a very large, low-grade property, and has extensive smelters, and one of the finest and most expensive equipments. 5. The ore is low-grade, averaging less than 2 per cent. in copper, with a small amount of gold and silver. 6. I regard it as one of the best managed and most profitable properties of the low-grade kind. 7. In the present condition of the market all stocks are uncertain.

Continued on page 452.

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Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 451.

"W." Dorchester, Neb.: From all that I can learn regarding it, it is not to be recommended.

"F." Newark, N. J.: It is a speculative proposition in which, like all such propositions, one must take a risk.

"McC." Newark: I can obtain very little track of the properties, and doubt if the certificates have much value.

"B." Ludlow, Vt.: The gentleman stands well as far as I can ascertain, and the reports of his property are favorable.

"R." Mt. Vernon, Ind.: From what little I can learn regarding the Desert King, I do not recommend its purchase.

"N." New York: I have asked for a report, but thus far have not been able to obtain it. Am not favorably impressed by it.

"H." Rome, N. Y.: On the mines of east Oregon Wheeler & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, will advise you if you will write them.

"T." Rochester, N. Y.: While I have not personally seen the properties, reports from both of them thus far received are favorable.

"F. L." Thurmond, W. Va.: I see nothing in the literature you present to indicate that the stock of the Hull company is worth the price you mention. I would not advise its purchase.

"B." Bennington, Vt.: An interesting booklet describing all the producing copper mines of Bingham may be secured by writing to Hubbard & Hart, 43 Exchange Place, New York. This is free.

"Worcester Subscriber": Have been endeavoring to find the official reports of the zinc companies, but they do not seem to be available. A mercantile agency might give you the most reliable report.

"L." Minneapolis: 1. I do not find that they are members of the Stock Exchange and can get no commercial rating. 2. From the best advice I can get regarding the property, I do not recommend it.

"G. T." Oswego: The Goldfield Somerset Mining Co. is developing a promising property in the central section of Goldfield upon which active mining operations are now going on. The Eastern office is 82 Wall Street, New York.

"H." Binghamton, N. Y.: The North Star of Wonder is in a camp that is favorably regarded, but thus far the work upon it has been largely in the line of prospecting. The price you paid for your stock seems excessive.

"Hall." Atlantic City: 1. I only know that they are apparently doing a profitable business, and I have had no complaints. A report from a mercantile agency would no doubt give you detailed information. 2. Am unable to get the name of the receiver.

"C. L. F." Cleveland: It is a large property, and is being vigorously developed on liberal lines, though the management in the past has been subject to criticism. As to its responsibility, it would be better to have a report from a mercantile agency. That is a matter I cannot pass on.

"B." Ashland, Wis.: 1. Only as a speculation. Little is known about the property excepting what the management chooses to say, and its statements are accepted with some grains of salt. 2. I doubt it, though the management asserts that it will. 3. Not as much as it was. 4. There is no doubt that the management is expensive.

"W." Richmond, Va.: Wonder is a new camp,

and must prove its worth. Many predict a promising future. I am told that the ores are unlike those of Goldfield, running about one in gold to five in silver, and very rich, while the ores of Goldfield carry a preponderance of gold. Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller is president of the Belle-Helen of Wonder.

"I. H. S." Duluth: Both of the companies are altogether too highly capitalized, considering the uncertain nature of the territory and the possibilities that the rosy expectations of their promoters will fail to be realized. Unless you have personal knowledge of the value of the mines and the character of the management, I advise you to hold on to your funds.

"Dominion," Albany, N. Y.: It is not always well to put too much of one's spare cash into a single property. All the reports from Dominion are favorable. The halt in the copper market has induced a large number of heavy consumers to withhold their orders. This has had a depressing effect, and the strength of the market, under the circumstances, is surprising.

"B." Jackson, Mich.: The Continental was incorporated about a year and one-half ago. It was stated that it had purchased the properties of the Yankee Company, including one producing mine, namely, the Lombard. The financial statement of the company does not report very heavy expenditures for development. I see nothing particularly attractive in the stock.

"L." Chicago, Ill.: 1. I would not advise the purchase of the shares of the Vera Cruz unless I had more satisfactory information than the prospectus gives. Copper experts seem to have very little information concerning it, and it is not recognized as a mine of great importance. 2. Mining laws in the various States differ, and there is no such book as you refer to.

"X. Y. Z." Barre, Vt.: 1. I only know that they seem to be doing a very large and profitable business, and that no complaints have thus far reached me. 2. I know of no publication that would give you the information in a reliable and satisfactory way. Most of them are technical, and those that represent themselves as particularly valuable are often merely published for speculative purposes.

"B." Wisconsin: 1. I do not recommend the purchase of the Hull shares. The capitalization of \$10,000,000 is much too large for an undeveloped property. 2. The Verde Grande is in a good territory, and is pushing the work of development. Of course the shares are speculative, or they would not be sold at such a figure. 3. Do not recommend the Tiptop. The information you seek regarding the patent can best be given you by the authorities at Washington.

"B. C." Denver: A receiver has been asked for the Vichachi Mining Co. The application was made by creditors because of the demand of the secretary for a large amount of additional funds under penalty that work on the mine would be discontinued, although it was showing, as claimed, good indications of mineral value. This is one of the numerous highly-capitalized properties in which shares are offered apparently at a low price, but really at a high figure, considering the fact that the work is prospective. I never recommended it.

"S." Cleveland, O.: The Daly-West sold last year as low as 14 and as high as 21. The lowest price this year has also been 14, and it has shown considerable strength. It is a good property, but the management has been somewhat speculative. The capital is \$3,600,000 and the par value \$20. The mines are well developed and equipped, and produce copper, lead, zinc, silver, and gold. The manner in which the high-grade ores were worked a few years ago, while the management was unloading the stock at high prices, was not commendable.

"B." Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The new camp at Wonder is attracting a great deal of attention, and the developments thus far have been favorable. A great deal of money has been made by those who have got into properties at low prices in new mining camps, but there is always room for conservatism in making a choice. 2. No such stocks, in fact, no mining stocks, are regarded as strictly among the gilt-edged investments. All must, in their very nature, be speculative, and they are attractive because when they pay, they pay handsomely, while investments usually pay a moderate income.

"W." Orland, Ind.: It would be safe to send by registered letter, as you would obtain the company's receipt, and I have little doubt that it is entirely responsible. I must say that your letter surprises me, as the references given me by the gentleman have been satisfactory, and those who have visited his property, including one mining engineer, have told me that they regarded it with the greatest favor. Several of these were heavy stockholders, and have since increased their holdings. There may be some misapprehension in the matter, and I advise you to write the facts plainly to the gentleman and ask again for an explanation. If you fail to receive it, I should be glad to have you advise me.

"L. A." New Orleans: There is no doubt that many of the followers of Colonel Greene have been inclined to lose confidence in him because of what has transpired in connection with his famous Copper Company. Some of the holders of shares of this company have refused to exchange them for those of the new combination to which the Colonel has consented, a combination which ties up a first-class property to something only a little better than a prospect. As to the Greene Gold-Silver, I am not able to advise, as the only statements regarding the property which have been made public are those which Colonel Greene himself has authorized. It is not well to put all of one's eggs into one basket.

"R. T." Topeka, Kan.: 1. If I wished to speculate with \$100 or more in a mining proposition, I would prefer to put it in a bond on a well-established property with which a bonus of stock is offered. 2. The Mogollon has a well-established reputation. It formerly paid dividends and has expended over \$500,000 in improvements. It is near Cooney, N. M., and the best advice shows that it is rapidly opening up new riches. This stock formerly sold at \$1 a share. A small issue of the bonds is now being offered at par with 50 per cent. of the stock as a bonus. The management is in good hands and is working hard to resume dividends. It has a good mill running. Address T. J. Curran, president, Cooney, N. M., for prospectus and information.

"Investor," Palmyra, N. Y.: The Hoosac Tunnel and Mining Company, of which Pierce Underwood, of Chicago, is the financial agent, has been making steady progress. Like company reports that its tunnel at Idaho Spring has been driven in an economical manner a distance of 1,300 feet into Bellevue Mountain and developed the Hoosac vein, one of the rich lodes of Clear Creek County. In this vein rich ore shoots containing gold, silver, and copper have been uncovered, and at the last report there was a decided indication that large ore-bodies would be reached. This company expects to get a regular income from the transportation of ores taken out of the mines which the company intersects as it progresses under Bellevue Mountain, Gold Hill, and Gregory Hill.

"W." Racine, Wis.: 1. President Hall, of the Copper Belt Mines Company, has just written to the office of the company in Chicago, describing the opening of the large body of sulphide copper ores in the tunnel that company is now driving on its property in Laramie County, Wyoming. President Hall states that this discovery proves the existence of bodies of sulphide copper ores of great extent. The affairs of the company have been conducted in a business-like manner. Its president is a mine engineer and operator of experience and standing. The company has been devoting its receipts from the sale of treasury shares to the development of its mines, with satisfactory results. 2. Mr. Arthur A. Taylor, treasurer of the company, suite 407, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, can give you the details.

"Mining," Wisconsin: 1. A first-class investment would be found in the stock of a mining company that has been on the dividend-paying list so continuously that its future outlook is assured. 2.



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In the present uncertainty in the market, and the doubt as to continuance of prosperous conditions, it is difficult to answer. 3. If the retrenchment of expenses on the part of the railways, telephone, and electrical companies continues for any length of time, the effect must be reflected in the price of copper. 4. I should say not. 5. Recent statements regarding Nipissing, and the doubts raised as to the character and extent of its ore bodies have led to the conclusion that the future of the Cobalt region is open to uncertainty. 6. Mining experts tell me that there are excellent prospects of fine copper properties in Wyoming. 7. I do not regard Dominion as "strictly in the investment class." It has yet to put itself on a dividend-paying basis. I have referred to it simply because those heavily interested in it are telling their friends that it is rapidly approaching the dividend-paying point. It adjoins the famous Granby.

"R. P." Elmina: 1. Among the cheaper copper stocks, those that promise the best speculative returns include properties now being developed on a promising basis, and that are expected to be on the dividend-paying list in due season. It is much better to buy such stocks and pay a fair price for them than to buy shares in companies regarding which you know nothing. 2. The statement of Engineer, W. A. Farish, after his first visit to the Victoria Chief, was most reassuring. He did not hesitate to go on record, over his own signature, with a statement that the mine ought to earn \$1,000,000 a year, even with one running 10 per cent. copper. The samples taken by the shareholders and by the management average over 25 per cent. As the capital is only \$3,000,000, earnings of \$1,000,000 a year would pay dividends of 33 1/3 per cent.—that is, in three years the purchaser would receive the full par value of the stock. Much interest attaches to the report that Colonel Farish will make on his second protracted visit to the mine. This report should shortly be out. The shares of the Victoria Chief have advanced from \$1 to \$2.50, and the last allotment at that price is being liberally subscribed for. The facts regarding this mine will be sent you if you will write to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 2d, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

SECRETARY EASTON, of the Mutual Life, warns policy-holders against the speculators who induce those who wish to realize on their policies to sell to them. The argument employed by the speculators is that they can pay larger sums for the policies than the surrender value offered by the company. Mr. Easton explains that, having purchased the policy, the speculators continue to pay the premium until the end of the distribution period, and then receive the full dividend. "The policy-holders," he says, "can in many cases borrow from the company the amount of the premiums each year until the end of the distribution period, and so get the advantage of the dividends themselves instead of letting them go to the speculator." He advises policy-holders to write to the head office or nearest agency for information and counsel before selling or hypothecating their policies to persons having no insurable interest in their lives. This is good advice to policy-holders in every company.

"F. B. R." Dallas, Tex.: The Massachusetts Mutual Benefit, of Springfield, Mass.

"H." Terre Haute, Ind.: I doubt if you can compel the company to make the payment unless you can reasonably prove the death of the insured. The company would probably make a satisfactory settlement with you, and it might be well to take the matter up directly with it.

"J." Cleveland: Your policy is your contract with the Hartford Life, and whatever its provisions are they must control. I do not understand how your premium could have been so rapidly and, apparently, unduly, increased. If the policy lapsed, it should have had some value. It might be a case for a lawyer if, as you say, the company makes no reply to your letters. Did you make your inquiry to the State superintendent of insurance of Connecticut, or of Ohio?

"K." Carleton, Mich.: After your experience, you would be better satisfied if you took a policy in a company regarding whose stability and permanence there could be no doubt. The very fact that you question the future value of the obligation you hold is sufficient to justify you in seeking a change, for your experience has shown you that you are not with the most reliable people. If you are insurable at a fair rate in some good, strong, old-line company, it would be well to make the change.

"M." Columbus, S. C.: 1. It would be difficult to answer because dividends vary. You would have to have a policy for the same amount and covering the same period, with which to make a comparison. 2. It was not severely critical, nor was the solvency of

the Union Central questioned. 3. The claim is not justified, and farm mortgages are not regarded as the best kind of investment. 4. I would write the company direct and ask them to give you the information you seek. I see no reason why they should not respond. 5. I understand they are, especially under the new regulations.

"Junior," Cleveland: 1. At your time of life, and considering your circumstances and your ambition, it would be wise if you would put away some of your surplus earnings, no matter if the amount be small, from year to year, in a sort of an investment-insurance policy. Something on the endowment plan, maturing in twenty years, would suit you best. You could get a thousand-dollar policy at a cost of about one dollar a week, and it will be some satisfaction to know that, in case of your death, your wife would receive the thousand dollars at once, and if you survive for twenty years you will get the money yourself. 2. There are several policies from which you might make a selection. They differ only in immaterial matters. The cost is about the same. 3. I could hardly enter into the details of each class of insurance. If you will address a line to "Department S, The Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.," giving your age and asking for samples of their endowment policies, they will send them to you and you can take time to read them and understand them very easily, as their terms are simple.

The Hermit

A Fine Market in Manchuria.

THE RUSSIAN evacuation of Manchuria is now an accomplished fact, one of the results of which, according to Consul F. D. Fisher, of Harbin, will be the virtual collapse of Russian trade in northern Manchuria. This will afford an opportunity for American commercial enterprise among the growing Chinese population of ten million souls. There is already a fair demand, susceptible of large increase, for American piece goods, agricultural implements, clocks, and sewing-machines. If the advantage already gained is followed up by the dispatching of able American salesmen to handle the territory, excellent results are to be anticipated.

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FOR A half-century or more LESLIE'S WEEKLY has occupied a place in the foremost rank as an illustrated newspaper, and has been known in thousands of homes throughout the country. To-day we find that old age has not impaired it in any department, but, like old wine, it has grown better. It is profuse in artistic half-tone illustrations every week, and its subjects are up to date.

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A MEMORY-TEST INDEED!

GOLFER (*who rather fancies himself*)—"I suppose you've been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"
 (The caddy takes no notice.)
 GOLFER (*in his loudest voice*)—"I say, I suppose you've been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"
 CADDY—"I heard verra weel what ye said the first time. I'm just thinkin' aboot it."—
The Sketch.

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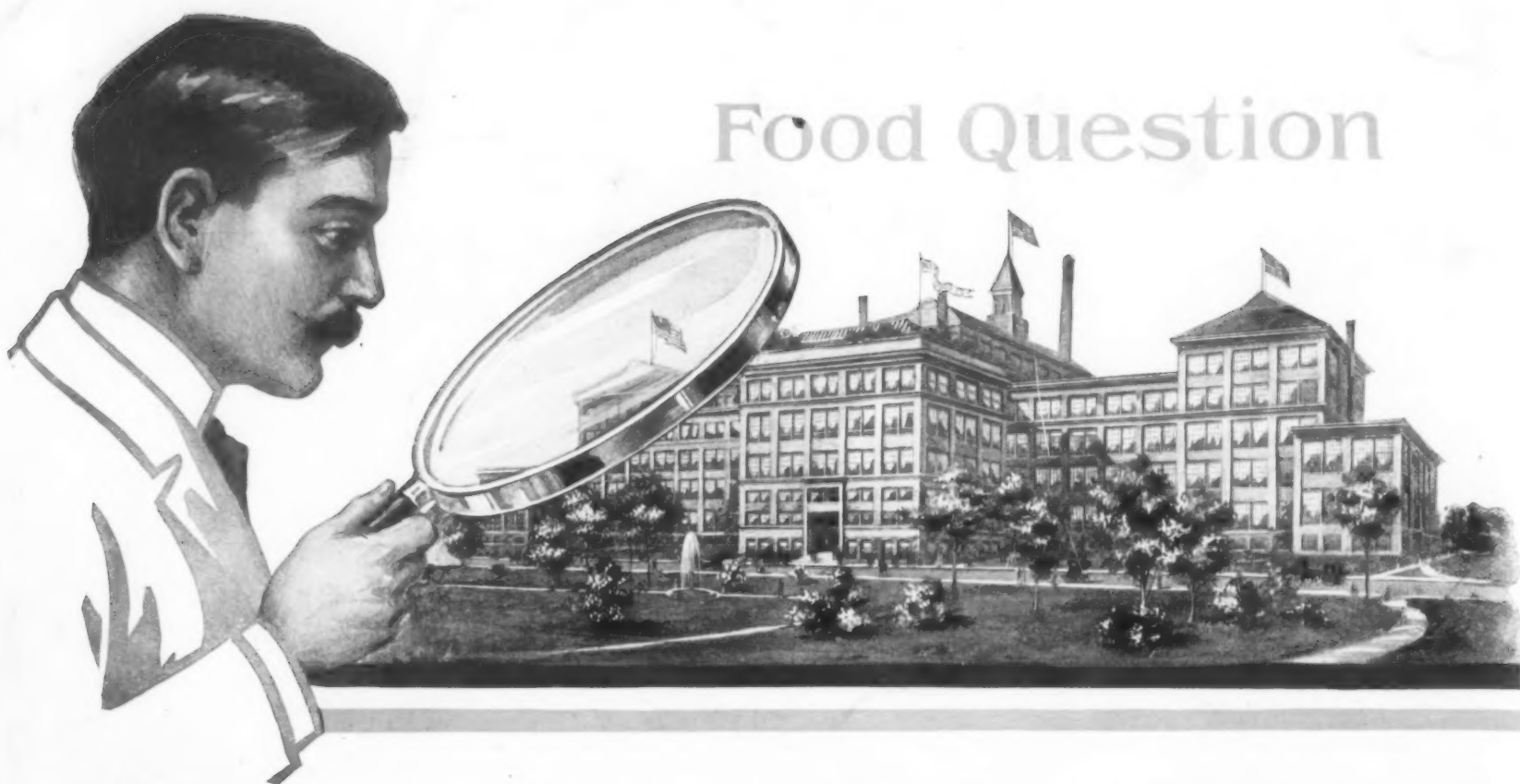
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Department D
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Swift's Premium

What the Users Say

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

When first I began going to market, the butcher used to draw out a piece of bacon for my inspection, saying always, "Swift's Premium, Ma'am, the best there is, Ma'am." And so I naturally began buying it, and now though I sometimes try experiments with other brands, I always go back in the end to "Swift's Premium, the best there is."

BARRE, VT.

Having just visited Swift & Company's great plant at Chicago, and seen with what neatness and despatch the work is done, I am more than ever convinced of the excellence of their products. At the Live Stock Show a large number of the animals that took premiums were marked, "Bought by Swift & Co." This proves that their buyers believe the best is none too good for Swift's patrons.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Swift's Bacon has a place on our breakfast table almost three hundred and sixty-five days a year. What more can I say of it? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. We ask for nothing better.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

For the past ten years bacon has been considered an indispensable article of food at breakfast in our home. We have tried many brands, but long ago awarded the palm to Swift's Premium Ham and Bacon. Their crispness, delicacy, sweetness and peculiar nut-like flavor render them most agreeable and appetizing to the palate.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon have a delicious, sweet, nut-like flavor. A big advantage they have over other hams and bacon, they need not be soaked in water before using, to draw out the surplus salt. They are seasoned just right.

BANGOR, ME.

I have eaten and enjoyed many a breakfast of Swift's delicious Premium Ham, which, when broiled in thin slices and accompanied by an egg, starts the day just right. On a morning when the appetite lags, a dish of Swift's Premium bacon in thin slices, fried crisp to a delicate golden shade makes a meal that revives the most drooping appetite.

SEATTLE, WASH.

I have used Swift & Company's Premium Hams and Bacon for the last four years and have found them always satisfactory, the flavor being delicious and the quality of uniform standard.

DAYTON, O.

In our home we are of the opinion that a Swift & Company brand of goods cannot be anything but good. Swift's Premium Hams are the best we have ever eaten—so sweet and delicious—and we always feel sure of the healthiness of the meat, and its cleanly preparation.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

We are very fond of bacon for breakfast, and have used many different ones. But the best of all is Swift's Premium. We buy it by the slab and slice it as it is needed. Our visitors always eat heartily and claim they have enjoyed their meal immensely.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

My order to the grocer when hams, bacon and lard are needed, is always, "send Swift's." The Silver Leaf Lard is by far the best procurable in this market, and the Premium hams are by far the best and sweetest I can find. As bacon is always on my breakfast table, no matter what else there is to eat, I can certainly be recognized as speaking from experience.

MANNINGTON, W. VA.

Have used Swift's products a great deal in the five years I have kept house, and have found them "true blue." The Premium Bacon is always so deliciously sweet and appetizing, while Swift's Premium Hams and Silver Leaf Lard are always fresh and good. We used the articles in my girlhood home, so can speak from the experience of a long acquaintance gives. They are very generally used here.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I have used Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon in my housekeeping, as has my mother, for many years. There are no others that can compare with them in sweetness and quality.

DENVER, COLO.

Since trying Swift's Premium Ham and Bacon my family will not permit the use of any other brand. We think it the best on the market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The "Don't Worry" problem has been solved for me many times by having in the house at all times a strip of Swift's Premium Bacon or a few slices of Swift's Premium Ham. I have several ways of using the ham which seems to meet the taste of friends visiting me. The bacon is always to be depended upon prepared in the good old way—brownied crisp in the oven.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I find that Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon are most satisfactory in every way. The ham is rich, succulent and of delicious flavor; thoroughly cured and retaining all the sweetness of the meat. The bacon is particularly appetizing, and forms an almost daily part of our breakfasts, and requires but a few moments to transform it into crisp, dainty morsels.

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Swift & Company produce the best hams and bacon on the market. They are clean, sweet and delicious. Just enough salt and just the right flavor. A thin slice of one of Swift's Premium cold boiled hams, with its pink center and surrounding circle of pure white, sending forth a delicate aroma, is enough to tempt the appetite of a pronounced vegetarian.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I am like an Englishman in one respect—I like bacon for breakfast every day in the year. I don't know what brand he uses, but I prefer Swift's Premium. And eating it as I do, 365 times a year, I think I am a competent judge.

Hams and Bacon



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